

COPYTreasury Department
Internal Revenue Service
Alcohol Tax Unit
Atlanta, Ga.408 Ten Forsyth Street Building,
August 29, 1941.Mr. Otto A. Rothert, Secretary,
The Filson Club of Kentucky,
118 West Breckenridge Street,
Louisville, Kentucky.

Dear Mr. Rothert:

My father, the late General Marcus J. Wright, was a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army, commanding first, the Orphan Brigade consisting of the 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 9th Kentucky Infantry and Cobb's Battery of Artillery and subsequently the 8th, 16th, 28th, 38th, 51st, and 52d Regiments of Tennessee Infantry, Murray's Battalion and Carnes' Battery of Artillery. He participated in the battles of Munfordsville, Ky., Perryville, Ky., Belmont, Mo., Shiloh, Tenn., Stones River, Tenn., Chickamauga, Ga., and Missionary Ridge, Ga. In 1864 he in command of the Post of Atlanta, and a tablet on the Citizens Southern Bank Building here in Atlanta, marks the site of his headquarters while in command at Atlanta.

Among my father's many valuable papers, I have an old photograph of Gen. Bennett H. Young and a number of letters from Gen. Young to my father. As this photograph contains Gen. Young's signature written in 1865, I felt that it would be of great value either to his children or to some historical society in Kentucky. I therefore wrote to the Louisville Board of Trade and through the courtesy of M. W. E. Morrow, Secretary, I have your name and I am very glad indeed to present this photograph to the Filson Club of Kentucky. I am told by a photographer that if, enlarged, this picture would show up clearly.

Very truly yours,

hpw-w
enc 1Howard P. Wright
Special Investigator.

Copy: Mr. Morrow, Secretary, Louisville Board of Trade.

41 X 3

Material on Gen. Bennett H. Young
in The Lost Cause; a Confederate Record.
(Louisville, Ky., 1898-1904).

Col. Bennett H. Young appointed Adjutant General and Chief of Staff by Gen. Poyntz, commanding Kentucky Division of United Confederate Veterans.

Lost Cause, Sept. 1899, p. 30.

Young, Bennett H.

Address of welcome delivered by Gen. Young at opening of Tenth Confederate Reunion at Louisville, Ky., May 30, 1900.

Lost Cause, June 1900, pp. 206-207.

Young, Bennett H.

Abstract of his address at Confederate Reunion at Williamstown, Ky., Sept. 27, 1900.

Lost Cause, Sept. 1900, p. 25.

Young, Bennett H.

Oration on the Army of Tennessee at Memphis Reunion of Confederate Veterans.

Lost Cause, June 1901, pp. 162-166.

Young, Bennett H.

Article about his having obtained indictments for criminal libel against Willoughby Williams and James B. Clay for having published something to the effect that he obtained his release from a northern prison by taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Lost Cause, May 1902, p. 149.

Young, Bennett H.

Speech at Fisher Hill Reunion near Strasburgh, Va., Aug. 2, 1902, on the suffering of the people of the Shenandoah Valley and their tribute to the cause of the South.

Lost Cause, Aug. 1902, pp. 8-9.

Young, Bennett H.

Elected Grand Commander of the Kentucky Division, United Confederate Veterans. n.d.

Lost Cause, Oct. 1902, p. 42.

Young, Bennett H.

A monument to Confederate Dead in Pulaski County, Ky.

Lost Cause, July 1903, pp. 89-91.

Young, Bennett H.

Address to the Confederates of Kentucky in memory of John B. Gordon.

Lost Cause, Jan. 1904, p. 84.

M.C.W.

Nov. 20, 1957.

A
Y68
Given to The Filson Club by Mr. Howard P. Wright, Atlanta, Ga.,
September 22, 1941

BENNETT H. YOUNG
ATTORNEY AT LAW
LOUISVILLE TRUST BUILDING
LOUISVILLE, KY.

May 28th, 1912.

General Marcus J. Wright,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, D.C.

My Dear General:-

I received your kind letter of congratulation. It was very good of you to remember me. Cunningham was kind enough to show your letter to me, and you have no idea how grateful I felt.

Since I have come home, I have had a thousand letters, and I have had to try a law suit every day. Just as soon as I finish up a case which I have to argue to-morrow in the Court of Appeals, and one that I have to try on Friday of a good deal of importance, I will take up the matter and send you my record. I am sure when you read it you will not feel ashamed of me or the cause I stood for. I appreciate more than I can tell you, your kindness in the premises.

I am sending you by express a copy of my Kentucky Eloquence which do me the honor to receive with my grateful recognition of your approbation.

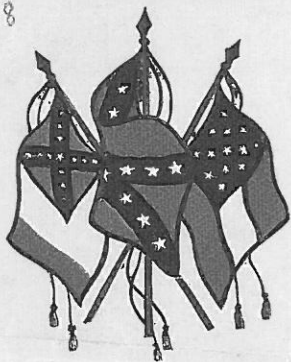
Very truly yours,

Bennett H. Young

41 X 3

A
-Y68

United Confederate Veteran Association



Army Department of Tennessee

ALABAMA
FLORIDA
GEORGIA
KENTUCKY
LOUISIANA
MISSISSIPPI
TENNESSEE

Army of Northern Virginia

MARYLAND
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
VIRGINIA
WEST VIRGINIA

Trans-Mississippi Department

ARKANSAS
MISSOURI
OKLAHOMA
NORTH WEST DIVISION
PACIFIC DIVISION,
TEXAS.

Seventeen Hundred and Ninety Camps

Fifty-Four Brigades

Eighteen Divisions

GEN'L WILLIAM E. MICKLE
New Orleans, La.
Adjutant General

GEN'L BENNETT H. YOUNG, Louisville, Ky.
Commander in Chief

Louisville, Ky. July 5, 1912.

General Marcus J. Wright,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear General Wright:

I am sending you a memoranda about myself, which tells in large part my history, both civil and military.

I have been doing so many outside things in closing up my terms of court, that I have not done this as soon as I should have done it in response to your very courteous request, and, also, in response to your expressions of friendly esteem and regard. You have been very kind to me and I appreciate it more than I can tell. I have a pretty fair share of enemies, but a large majority of them are political enemies. My connection with the Goebel trial, and its animosities, caused a great many people to dislike me, and especially people who sympathised with those who murdered Goebel.

If you need anything further I will be glad to send it to you.

I am, also, attaching memoranda of the things about me in some of the United States publications.

With renewed assurances of my great esteem, believe me

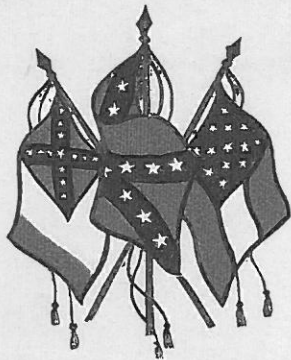
Very truly yours,

Bennett H. Young

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Given to the Filson Club by Mr. Howard P. Wright, Atlanta, Ga.,
Sept. 22, 1941

United Confederate Veteran Association



Army Department of Tennessee

ALABAMA
FLORIDA
GEORGIA
KENTUCKY
LOUISIANA
MISSISSIPPI
TENNESSEE

Army of Northern Virginia

MARYLAND
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
VIRGINIA
WEST VIRGINIA

Trans-Mississippi Department

ARKANSAS
MISSOURI
OKLAHOMA
NORTH WEST DIVISION
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TEXAS.

Seventeen Hundred and Ninety Camps

Fifty-Four Brigades

Eighteen Divisions

GEN'L WILLIAM E. MICKLE
New Orleans, La.
Adjutant General

GEN'L BENNETT H. YOUNG, Louisville, Ky.
Commander in Chief

Louisville, Ky. July 8th 1912

Gen. Marcus J. Wright,

Adjutant's Office, War Department,
Washington, D.C.

My dear General Wright:

Some of the things I am sending you you may not want, but it will give you the information in regard to me and my services to the Confederacy. As far as the St. Albans Raid and my promotion are concerned you will find them in the following.

War of the Rebellion, - Official Record,
Series I - vol. 43; part 2; p 914-916 (Report on Raid
of St. Albans.

Series 2 - vol. 8; p. 858 (mentioned)

Series 4 - vol. 3; authority to enlist company for special
service; p. 491; correspondence War Dept. C.S. 491;
mentioned, p. 491.

Messages and papers of the Confederacy; v. 2; p. 692, 704,
(Trial of in Canada and in connection with St. Albans Raid
Discussed)*

Journal of the Congress of the Confederate States, vol. IV
pages 436 - 553.

Yours very truly,

Bennett H. Young

41 x 3

Bibliography on Gen. Bennett H. Young (1843-1919).

Constitutional Convention, Oct. 1, 1849. Ms. A.D. 33 pp.

Memoirs of Gen. Bennett H. Young. A typewritten autobiographical sketch (7 pp.) which was dictated by Gen. Young and gives his his history, both civil and military. It was enclosed in a letter from Gen. Young to Gen. Marcus J. Wright, dated July 5, 1912. ~~Mr.~~ Wright gave the document to The Filson Club, Aug. 29, 1941.

A positive photostat of the Memoirs can be supplied from the negative which has been made previously.

Biographical Cyclopedia of the Commonwealth of Kentucky ... Compiled and published by the John M. Gresham Company. (Chicago, and Philadelphia, 1896). pp. 348-350.

Traces Gen. Young's ancestry to Archibald Young who was born in Dundee, Scotland in 1708.

The Lawyers and Lawmakers of Kentucky. Arranged and edited under supervision of H. Levin. Published by The Lewis Pub. Co., Chicago, pp. 269-272.

Notable Men of Kentucky at the beginning of the 20th Century (1901-1902). Edited by Ben. LaBree. Geo. G. Fetter Printing Co., Louisville, Ky.

p. 65 Portrait of Gen. Bennett H. Young with list of offices held by him.

Writings

A history of Jessamine County, Kentucky, from its earliest settlement to 1898. By Bennett H. Young and S. M. Duncan. (Louisville, Ky., 1898).

Dedicated to his father, Robert Young, and mother, Josephine Young. Robert Young (1803-1889) was a resident of Jessamine County for sixty-five years. A sketch of him appears on pages 237-238, accompanied by portrait of him and his wife. Mrs. Josephine Young was a granddaughter of Col. Joseph Crockett. Her oldest son, Rev. Daniel P. Young, was a Presbyterian minister in Kentucky. She had four sons and two daughters.

... The battle of the Thames. (Louisville, Ky., 1903) (Filson Club Publications, No. 18).

Confederate wizards of the saddle; being reminiscences and observations of one who rode with Morgan. (Boston, 1914).

The Constitutional Convention of 1890. In : The Lawyers and Lawmakers of Kentucky.

History and texts of the three constitutions of Kentucky ... (Louisville, 1890).

Constitutional Convention, Oct. 1, 1849. Ms. A.D. 33 pp.

History of the battle of Blue Licks August 19, 1782. (Louisville, 1897).

... The prehistoric men of Kentucky... (Louisville, 1910)
Filson Club Publications, No. 25.

Kentucky eloquence, past and present; library of orations, after-dinner speeches, popular and classic lectures, addresses and poetry. Editor-in-chief, Col. Bennett H. Young. (Louisville, Ky., 1907).

Report of Bennett H. Young, Regent & Financial Manager of Bellewood Seminary and Presbyterian Normal School. Ms. Signed Bennett H. Young per D. 8 pp.

p. 8. "My own mother was left an orphan at an early age, and the history of her own sufferings, misfortunes, and privations, and the anguish caused by the lack of an education have planted within my heart a resolve to provide at least for the Presbyterian orphan girls of the state of Kentucky an institution in which free of charge, if they are unable to pay for it, they shall receive a Presbyterian education of the highest and best type. I merely say these things because people are so ready to quarrel and complain and misunderstand the plans of the institution and its workings" ...

The Veiled Lady of Camp Chase. In : Kentucky Magazine, Vol. 1, No. 1 No. 1, Nov. 1916, p. 55.

The first corn growers and tobacco raisers in Kentucky, prehistoric agriculture and its methods. In : The Western Farmer's Almanac for 1897 (Louisville, Ky., John P. Morton and Co.), p. 45.

* * *

Presbyterian Mutual Assurance Fund, Louisville, Ky.

Minutes of meetings of board of directors, 1878-1887.

1 vol. pp. 2, 99-180. 40 cm.

A corporation organized March 4, 1878 under the laws of Kentucky to transact the business of life insurance; examining physicians required to be members of Presbyterian Church; Bennett H. Young, President.

Benjamin, L. N., comp.

The St. Albans raid; or, Investigation into the charges against Lieut. Bennett H. Young and command, for their acts at St. Albans, Vt. on the 19th October, 1864. Being a complete and authentic report of all the proceedings on the demand of the United States for their extradition, under the Ashburton treaty. Compiled by L. N. Benjamin. (Montreal, 1865).

Headley, John William (1841-
Confederate operations in Canada and New York... (New York
and Washington, 1906).

Hickman, R. Baylor, Collection.

Miscellaneous letters and documents. 1780-1894. 1 box.

Manuscripts collected by R. Baylor Hickman, including auto-
graph letters and documents from the collections of Gen. Bennett
H. Young and Samuel M. Duncan, antiquarian, relating chiefly to
Jessamine County, Ky. and its citizens; letters of Samuel M.
Duncan to Gen. Young, 1890-1894, describing letters, documents
and books sent by him to Gen. Young. ...

* * *

Gen. Bennett H. Young married (1) Martha Robinson Porter in 1866.
She died in 1890. He married (2) Eliza Sharp of Bardstown, Ky.,
June 29, 1895. She died August 19, 1942 and was buried August
21, 1942 at Frankfort, Ky.

A daughter of General Young, Mrs. Eliza Bennett Heavey, lives
at 1431 South Norfolk, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

M.C.W.

April 7, 1955

Portrait (bust) of Gen. Bennett H. Young. Photograph. 4 x 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.
Inscribed on reverse : B. H. Young To Mrs Dorlenny (?) March
8th 65 Montreal.

Portrait of Gen. Bennett H. Young, in Confederate uniform, on
horseback. Photograph by Royal Photo. Co., Louisville, Ky.
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Inscribed : Bennett H Young Com in Chief U C V

Note : General Young was originally from Jessamine, not Scott,
County, Ky., as indicated by Mr. James D. Horan in his Confed-
erate Agent (New York, c.1954), p. 271.

White, John Chester.

The War of the Union against Secession. 1861-1865. Type-written Ms. 5 vols.

Vol. IV, pp. 491-494. An account of the raid made by Bennett H. Young on St. Albans, Vermont in October, 1864.

Young, Bennett Henderson, 1843-1919. ed.

Kentucky eloquence, past and present; library of orations, after-dinner speeches, popular and classic lectures, addresses and poetry. Editor-in-chief, Col. Bennett H. Young. Associate editors, Hon. Henry Watterson (and others). Col. Ben La Bree, managing editor. Louisville, Ky., Ben La Bree, Jr., 1907.

p. 411 Biographical notes on Bennett H. Young and address on "Kentuckians at the Battle of the River Raisin." by Gen. Young.

p. 419 Tribute to Winnie Davis by Bennett H. Young.

Young, Bennett H.

Address by Col. Young at meeting in memory of Miss Winnie Davis at Charleston, S. C., May 11,

In : Scrapbook of Miss Lillie Kent, 1898.

COPY

Treasury Department
Internal Revenue Service
Alcohol Tax Unit
Atlanta, Ga.

Sept. 22d, 1941

Miss Ludie J. Kinkead,
Curator, The Filson Club,
118 West Breckinridge Street,
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Miss Kinkead:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of and to thank you for your letter of September 17th, acknowledging the photograph of General Bennett A. Young which I sent you some few days ago.

I am very glad indeed to forward you, for the use of the Filson Club, letters of May 28, 1921, July 5, 1912, and July 8, 1912, from General Young, together with a typewritten biography of General Young dictated by himself and which contains a good deal of data which I feel has never been published.

As my father, the late Brigadier General Marcus J. Wright was at one time in command of the Orphan Brigade, consisting of the 2d, 4th, 6th, and 9th Kentucky Infantry, and Cobb's Battery, prior to his command of a Tennessee brigade, I am enclosing you a photograph of my father which I hope you and the Filson Club may accept for your display.

Very truly yours,

128 8th Street NE
Terrace Apartment,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Howard P. Wright
Special Investigator.

41 X 3

Clover Hill

This two story red brick house, built by Isaac Miller for his son, Robert Nicholas Miller, in 1816 or 1817, is still standing (March 4, 1952). It is on a high knoll on Dixie Highway just south of Miller lane. An octagonal brick study, some little distance from the main house, has long ago been demolished. Howard Miller, born September 18, 1832, inherited this property from his parents. Ownership of this house had passed through several hands. ✓ At one time General Bennett H. Young owned the property, and resided there, giving it the name of "Youngland". The present resident is Jerome G. Hesser, and the address is 2618 Dixie Highway.

From notes of Miss Emily Bullitt, March 13, 1952.

Filed under Historic Places - Houses - Jefferson County.

JOSEPHINE
DOMINIA W. BRVA
BONNIE
RICHARD H. HITT
MRS. LINDSEY
EVERSON W. TOAKS
MRS. SARAH
GEO. F. MCGLOTH
MRS. NINA ARMSTRONG
MRS. MARY
ORRICK

The Filson Historical Society
119 WEST BRECKINRIDGE STREET
KENTUCKY

ORRICK
T. VOGEL
MRS. WILSON
MRS. WYATT
W. G. WOOD
MRS. WOOD
GEMMA T. WOOD
MRS. T. W. WOOD
MRS. WOOD
MRS. WOOD
MRS. WOOD

See newspaper clipping from the
Boston Globe, Oct. 21, 1914 on Col.
Bennett H. Young and the St. Albans
Raid.

In : McDermott Scrapbook, Vol. 16
(near the back).

Kinchen, Oscar A.
Daredevils of the Confederate
Army. The Story of the St. Albans
Raiders. (The Christopher Publish-
ing House, Boston, U.S.A.) c. 1959.
\$3.00

See Notes on Gen. Bennett H. Young and his family.
By Lewis A. Walter.
In : Notes for The New Highlander on persons buried
in Cave Hill./ 1928.

Gen. Bennett H. Young married (1) a dau. of Dr.
Stuart Robinson. He married (2) Miss Sharp of
Bardstown, Ky. There was one child, Eliza Bennett
Young.

Howard P. Wright, son of General Marius J.
Wright of the Confederacy. In 1902 he was
a member of the U. S. War Department.
(War Record of Rebellion)

Note by Walter Edmund Willett
4337 10th Avenue
Birmingham, Alabama

August 31, 1953

M.V.

A
-Y68
Given to The Filson Club by Mr. Howard P. Wright, Atlanta, Ga.,
Sept. 22, 1941

MEMORANDA CONCERNING
GENERAL BENNETT H. YOUNG, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE
UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

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Was born in Nicholasville, Kentucky, May 25th, 1843; connected with many people in the seceding states by blood, and his sympathies were early with the Confederacy.

He raised the first Confederate Flag in Kentucky. The National banner was placed over Bethel Academy where he was attending school. He demanded that it either come down or the Confederate flag go up by its side. Some question having been raised about the flag coming down, Young started up a ladder to haul it down. Those opposed to its being taken down pulled the ladder from under his feet just as he reached the roof. He fell with the ladder, but rose for a fight. After skirmishes between the sympathisers on both sides the flag was taken down. He was first connected with the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, with the understanding that he should be transferred to the Eighth.

Stricken with typhoid fever in October '62, after his convalescence he was assigned to secret service and sent into Kentucky to get information preparatory to the Cluke Raid in February '63.

He was with Morgan's Command in all the battles up to July '63. The Second Brigade of Morgan's Division in crossing ^{Cumberland} at a place river, known as Turkey Neck Bend a few miles from Burkesville, encountered opposition. It was necessary to swim the horses, to carry the arms and saddles in one ferry boat, and a large portion of the men were compelled to swim. As they emerged from the water on the North Bank their progress was resisted. The men did not take time to dress, but with their cartridge boxes and guns assaulted the Federal line, although they had no clothes; and the curious spectacle of men without clothes engaged in battle so impressed the enemy that they gave up resistance. Young led this charge.

41 X 3
After the longest cavalry march in the world, John Morgan was captured in Ohio, and Young was with the advance guard for the last six days of John Morgan's March, and received from General Morgan highest commend-

dation, not only for his courage, but for his remarkable physical strength on that long and trying march. He was first taken to the Ohio Penitentiary, but in a few days removed to Camp Chase. Afterwards he was removed to Camp Douglas, from which place he escaped in the Winter of 1863-4.

During his incarceration in Camp Douglass, the guards composing the garrison had recklessly fired several times into the quarters of the Confederate prisoners and killed and wounded quite a number. Young was selected by his comrades to present the matter to the Commandant. He walked into the office of the Commandant and presented the case, urging that the shooting of these defenseless men was a great crime against humanity. His protest and appeal were not received very kindly by the Commandant, to whom he stated that God could not be just unless he punished those who had committed this great wrong upon defenseless men, and prophesied that the day would come when the Lord would see that those who had committed such outrages should be punished. Those who knew the situation felt that at Cold Harbor the Twenty-first Michigan Regiment suffered losses which at least verified the prophecy of the young cavalryman.

Young was placed in charge, by Confederate agents in Canada of some prisoners, who like himself, determined to return to the Confederacy. Proceeding to Halifax they took passage in British ships for the Bermudas, from which island at that time blockade runners were making their way into Wilmington, North Carolina. At Halifax he met Clement C. Clay, Jr., Confederate Commissioner, and he made some suggestions to Mr. Clay in regard to plans for harrassing the United States on the Northern boundary. Mr. Clay thereupon gave him a confidential communication to Mr. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War. In entering Cape Fear River, a steamer upon which a portion of the young Confederates, including Young, had taken passage, went in under fire. The man on the look-out refused to hold the post of danger after the vessel had been struck, when ^{the} passenger, Bennett H. Young, took his place and gave the signal to the Captain, and remained in the position of peril until the steamer was safely under the guns of Fort Fisher.

After talking over the matter, Mr. Seddon, Secretary of War, promoted Young to a First Lieutenancy; gave him orders to run the blockade and report to the Confederate Commissioners in Canada. At ST. George, Bermuda, Captain Maffitt, of the Florida, then coaling and refitting, offered him a place on the Florida with promotion, but this Young declined.

He went upon the expedition to release the prisoners at Camp Douglas, Chicago, July 4th, 1864, with a number of his comrades for the purpose of assailing the guards and releasing the Confederate prisoners, numbering at that time about eighty thousand. This expedition was ordered by the Confederate Government. Captains Castleman and Henry were in command. Young had charge of one of the squads organized to engage in this hazardous service. It was believed at that time that dissatisfaction of the draft would cause the anti-war spirit in Indiana and Illinois to crystalize, and with help of released Confederate prisoners to create a diversion in the Federal rear. Betrayal of the plans caused an abandonment of the scheme. It was fortunate that all engaged in this enterprise were not captured, or they would have been executed as spies.

After Young returned to Canada he was sent to investigate conditions at Rock Island Prison, and see if plans could not be devised for the release of prisoners at that point. Being on an Island in the Mississippi River, Young reported that the effort would be unsuccessful, and no practical plans could be devised for a wholesale release at that point. He was then ordered to examine conditions at Camp Chase, where a large number of Confederate prisoners were confined. He reported that the release of the prisoners there was practical. He advised the capture of the arsenal at Columbus. This with half a dozen men would furnish arms, and at and around Columbus men would be mounted and marched across the Ohio River into Kentucky, back into the Confederacy. The plans for this bold enterprise were all laid with great care, but three days before the time for executing the plans, five of the twenty-one men declined to proceed further. Lieutenant Young considered that with only sixteen men it would be unwise to take such tremendous risks, and this

enterprise was also abandoned.

All this time he was in the enemy's lines in citizens' clothes. If captured death would have been the finding of any court martial which would sit on the cases of himself and his comrades. Lieutenant Young crossed and re-crossed the boundary line many times, assuming very great risks.

When his offers were refused he was asked by the Commissioners to carry to John Yates Beall, who was subsequently captured, convicted and executed at Fort LaFayette, New York, - funds to carry on his work -- he was ordered to proceed to Buffalo to the Genesee Hotel, to call at a certain room, where he would find the person to whom he was to deliver a valise containing thousands of dollars. Traveling by an out of the way route up through the northern part of the state of New York, he reached Buffalo; found the room and there met John Yates Beall, whom he had known before. This was only a few days before Beall was subsequently captured and later tried and put to death.

Subsequently he was ordered by Mr. Clay to make what is known as the St. Albans Raid. With twenty-one men he entered the town of St. Albans, Vermont, containing several thousand people, set fire to the public buildings, claimed possession in the name of the Confederate Government, took the money in the banks, which was subsequently turned over to the Confederate Agent in Canada, and then escaped with all his men (although several were wounded) across the British boundary. All the men were in Confederate uniform. This raid created tremendous excitement all along the northern boundary. Troops were ordered to the frontier and large expenditures were made to protect from recurrence of such event. Some of Lieutenant Young's men having been captured he surrendered himself. The United States Government undertook to extradite these soldiers. After one of the most remarkable International trials in history the Canadian Courts decided that Lieutenant Young had simply obeyed orders, had carried out the instructions of his superior officers and was not amenable to civil law and was released. The Can-

adian Government insisted upon trying him upon the charge of having violated British neutrality by having organized an armed body within the British lines for carrying on war against the United States. He was not released from the first charge until after the close of the war and then was held by the Canadian Government under large bonds until 1866, when the Canadian Government confessed its inability to make good the charges, and the case against him and his companions was withdrawn.

When President Johnson issued his amnesty proclamation in 1865 Young was exempted from its operation. He lived abroad for a large portion of the time in the family of General John C. Breckinridge. He subsequently studied law at the Queens University of Ireland and won honors in both the literary and legal departments. He was not allowed to return to the United States until the middle of 1868, and improved the time of his exile by study. He returned to Kentucky in the Summer of 1868. Was admitted to the Louisville Bar and in a few years took rank as one of the great jury lawyers of his state. He was one of the counsel for Governor William Goebel, and was the last person to talk to him on the subject of a contest then pending before the Legislature, and was very near Governor Goebel when he was shot in the State House yard in Frankfort.

General John H. Leathers, in introducing General Young a few months ago, declared he had done more for the Confederacy in Kentucky and for maintaining a Confederate spirit in the State than any man who had lived since the War.

General Young became Chairman of the Committee and raised the money to purchase the Confederate Home, and was at the head of the organization that secured from the Legislature an appropriation for the support of the Home. He has always been one of its trustees and president of the board. He is the only man in Kentucky who has been President of two State institutions at the same time. He has been president of the Confederate Home and president of the Kentucky institute for the Blind

for a period covering about ten years.

In connection with James A. Shuttleworth and Mrs. L. Z. Duke he raised money to build a monument to General Zollicoffer, the Tennesseans' Missippians and Alabamians who died at Fishing Creek in January, 1862.

He has been prominent and active in all Confederate work in Kentucky. It is said that he is the most popular living Confederate speaker. His tribute to the Confederate Cavalry; his description of cavalry service and his monograph, entitled "The South in History", has rendered his name familiar to almost every surviving soldier. He has been Commandant of the George B. Eastin Camp of the United Confederate Veterans, one of the largest Camps in the South, and has been Adjutant General of the Kentucky Division and subsequently Commander of the Division for ten years. After serving the Division so long and so capably, he was elected at Mobile, Alabama, in 1910; Georgia, Commander of the Department of the Army of Tennessee, and at Macon on the 9th of May, 1912, was made Commander In Chief. The remarkable demonstration at Macon when his name was proposed evidenced the wonderful hold that he has upon the minds and hearts of the surviving Confederates.

He is wonderfully preserved for a Confederate Soldier, has a splendid voice, and the Confederates feel that he is more like John B. Gordon than any other man who survives that great speaker. He is a prolific book writer, honored and leading churchman in the Southern Presbyterian Church; and regarded in Louisville and through-out the South as one of the great lawyers of that Commonwealth. He has done as much as any living man to maintain the enthusiasm and esprit de corp of the Confederate soldiers.

Francis Trevelyan Miller, Editor of the American Journal of History, and Editor of the Semi Centennial of the Civil War, asserts that General Young's tribute to Southern valor is the best product of its kind. His pamphlet presenting the services of the Army of the West and its claims in history has no equal in its department. A printed chapter of his new book now being prepared for the press, entitled: "Confederate Cavalry Laurels", tell in charming style and with fascinating rhetoric the splen-

did service rendered by Southern horsemen in the great war. He has gathered into five hundred pages twenty-five chapters about Stuart, Hampton, Morgan, Wheeler, Forest and men of the Trans-Mississippi Department under Shelby, McCulloch, Price, Green and Monton, which will be read with increasing wonder for many decades to come.

The Filson Historical Society