Insurrection in Kentucky.

It is a great while since there has been any extensive disturbance of the peace in a Southern State that it was not for the Southern term, and color line, and a great while since anybody's life has been threatened on the other side of Mason and Dixon by one color or another. This morning a proclamation was read at Washington for troops. This morning's papers say that Kentucky will, therefore, appear as a refreshing novelty. It is pleasant to find that the people of the State have not been enough to get up an insurrection of their own than on monotonous political issues and yet more agreeable to know that the Governor of a State believes it possible to form domestic forces with domestic dominion.

The war now actually on foot in Kentucky is one of that kind that reigns in every community of people where some semi-savage inhabitants are in collision with white proselytes. It is the analogous of our recent war and of the whiskey rebellion of those extremes with high voltage and distant borders and distant territories that are so common in the annals of the Western States. In Kentucky this set of irregular vitality was stamped out at once, the war between North and South, and the lot of the State authorities as to domestic difficulties incident to it, have perhaps furnished the occasion for a growth of a new generation of bandits and adventurers, who are the ruinous examples of the restriction of their personal impulses.—New York Herald.

The body of insurgents lately pressed in Eastern Kentucky, known as the Underwood gang, was not a new organization growing out of the ill-condemned usury of that section but rather the remnant of a horde of outlaws and evil doers who perpetrated their wickedness during the war, and were pestiferous and annoying for several years after its close.

The principal men of this gang were destroyed between 1865 and 1871—several of them having met violent deaths, and others being driven off to the border. Later in the paper it is stated that the war was waged in armed squads, attacking towns and even cities, robbing stores, and committing all kinds of outrages. In the summer of 1864, a small body of this gang—numbering less than twenty—attacked the city of Maysville, a place of over 6,000 inhabitants, and, by riding the streets, firing their pistols, and yelling like savages, so paralyzed the people that no resistance was offered. They pillaged a number of stores, and with their horses, loaded with plunder, returned to the mountains, and were never found.

After the war they continued their depredations to horse-stealing and small robberies, and when it was that several of the gang were pursued and several of the gang were shot.—Frankfort Yeoman.

It is now regarded that the disturbances in that section are practically at an end and the troops will be recalled without delay. The power of the civil authorities is fully conserved. The troops act under orders of the sheriff and the Underwood gang is now effectively suppressed.