TheAway believe that if the state of South Carolina could be continued two or three months longer, the real sentiment of the Southern people would become so unquestionably known that most of their representatives would drop the demagogical argument as a thing not to be touched. We find, by looking over our Southern colleagues, that in the midst of the excitement, the question of the constitution, the 

In South Carolina, the bill is regarded with disfavor. The Charleston News, in its issue of the 18th inst., says: "The Senate in the House.—We witness in the House of Representatives at Washington a deep political and social struggle, and then in the Senate, representing the same constitutional principles, it may be said that this struggle is being conducted with more intensity and vigour. The absence of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia from the debates, and the evident desire to maintain the sectional principle, is a vital issue between abolition and slavery. It is in the South, where a measure of no positive or practical value to the South, and it is taken by it only for certain supposed purposes, that the spirit of the Southern states is most clearly expressed. The States and a section were broadly, ruthlessly and vitally destroyed.

The secret of this struggle? It is very simple. The goal, as everyone knows, is the preservation of the Union. The Senators of the Southern bill to politicians is that it is a skilful specimen of that species of political non-communism which has not yet become the main issue in the debates in the Senate. The Southern press subscribes to the idea that the Southern states are not in the Union, and that the Union is not without the Southern states. The Southern states are not in the Union, and the Union is not without the Southern states. This is the true spirit of the Southern states, and the Union is not without the Southern states. This is the true spirit of the Southern states, and the Union is not without the Southern states.

We have all along wished that the Southern press would speak out more freely on this subject. With the exception of a very few leading organs of the South, not one of them, so far as we know, has ever taken trouble to examine any measure which may be presented at Washington, there has been no general discussion. Neither the people nor the press appeared to care anything about it. This universal indifference accounts for the ignorance of discussion. Should the bill be defeated, there will be no regrets expressed by the Southern people, and should it be passed, a similar state of feeling will exist. None but the leading politicians are interested; and, therefore, they have produced no agitation among the masses.

When able and patriotic Southern statesmen as Davis, Huger, Cullom, Halleck, and others, oppose a measure of this kind, the influence is fairly legislative that it contemplates the possibility of the Southern states remaining in the Union, and if any agitation is produced, it would be in favor of those states remaining in the Union. In fact it can be done, no matter in what light it may be viewed.

All the effect it has had, or is likely to have, is to furnish the enemies of the South and the Union—the abolitionists of the North—with fresh weapons wherewith to continue a remonstrance war upon both! Even now they are boasting that if the bill becomes a law they will elect WILLIAM H. Seward President of the United States in 1856. We have no idea this can be done; but there is no doubt the agitation that has arisen has immensely strengthened him in the North. This mere fact should not be without influence upon the action of Southerners.