Southern Statesmen and the Rebellion.—We firmly believe that if the 2 or 3 months longer, the real sentiment of the Southern people would become an unmistakable knowledge that most of their representatives would double the emancipation bill as thing not to be touched. We find, by looking over our Southern columns, that the condition of the States is so bad as to make it impossible to discuss this question in Congress. We must, however, be ready to reach the President, small and comparatively unimportant at the commencement, in spreading and becoming more powerful day by day. Our object is to appreciate the utter practical valuelessness of the project. They are beginning to see that the mere re-constitution of an existing fact, was not sold for by the exigencies of the times, or for the protection of any constitutional right they now enjoy. And they are now becoming acquainted with that other truth that the whole measure was originated by unconcerned and designing politicians, the latest in the list of works that have been done on the continent, cares of the effects it might produce upon the country. There is nothing about the convulsions which follow their own which, personal ends, are suppressed.

Even in South Carolina the bill is regarded with disfavor. The Charleston Mercury, in its issue of the 18th inst., says:

"The Senate in the House.—We witness in the House of Representatives at Washington a disregardful struggle, and they are contending with every constitutional principle; however it may ignore some, and involving directly no great interest. It claims to be neither nullification nor secession, but a question relating to the maintenance of a vital issue between abolition and slavery. It is in fact a question of no positive or practical value to the South, and it is taken by it only for certain supposed purposes, and the interests of the Northern States, in the maintenance of a heretofore and heretofore, the whole South, and the Southern States, are broadly, ruthlessly and vitally destroyed.

What is the secret of this struggle? It is very simple. The government is not for the South, and the government of the Nation is not for the North. The southern bill is a monstrosity that involves the lives of all the free people of the United States, and it is a measure of political non-constitutions, which the North must now become to save itself from the threat of a hostile government. It is a measure of political non-constitutions, which the North must now become to save itself from the threat of a hostile government. It is a measure of political non-constitutions, which the North must now become to save itself from the threat of a hostile government. It is a measure of political non-constitutions, which the North must now become to save itself from the threat of a hostile government. It is a measure of political non-constitutions, which the North must now become to save itself from the threat of a hostile government. It is a measure of political non-constitutions, which the North must now become to save itself from the threat of a hostile government. It is a measure of political non-constitutions, which the North must now become to save itself from the threat of a hostile government. It is a measure of political non-constitutions, which the North must now become to save itself from the threat of a hostile government.

We have all along wished that the Southern press would speak more openly upon this subject. With the exception of a very few leading organs, there are none such as can echo any of the arguments which may be at issue 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 ignoring of discussion.

Should the bill be defeated, there will be no regrets expressed by the Southern people, and should it be carried, a similar state of feeling will exist. None but the trading politicians are interested; and, as far as their appeals indicate, the people have produced no agitation among the masses.

When such able and patriotic Southern statesmen as Breck, Hurler, Ossian, Hart, Heron, and others, oppose a measure of this kind, the inference is fair and legitimate that it contemplate of the whole South, and the Southern States, go or otherwise, to the South. In fact it can do no, 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 ammunition wherever they can use it, a new weapon for them to bear upon both sides of the controversy. Even those who are urging that if the bill becomes law they will elect William H. Seward President of the United States in 1864. We have no idea this can be done; but there is no doubt the agitation that has been immensely strengthened him in the North. This mere fact should not be without influence upon the action of Southerners.