The legal and constitutional aspects of the Dred Scott decision are evident in the text. The Supreme Court's action in the Dred Scott case was under the influence of the prevailing legal and constitutional principles of the time. The Court's decision that negroes, bond or free, are not citizens of the United States under the Constitution, and cannot lawfully sue in a Territorial or State court, has been the subject of much discussion and controversy.

The decision of the Court in the Dred Scott case is significant because it interpreted the Constitution and its amendments. The Court ruled that the Missouri Compromise of 1820 was unconstitutional, as it interfered with the right of a state to exclude slavery. The Court further stated that the Constitution did not confer upon the Congress the power to prohibit the carrying of arms in the territories.

The decision in the Dred Scott case has had a profound impact on American politics and society. It has been criticized for its racist overtones and for its failure to recognize the rights of African Americans. The decision has also been viewed as a setback for the abolitionist movement and for the cause of civil rights.

A notable quote from the text is: "The truth is, popular error and prejudice have taken too deep a root and have spread with too much facility for any effort to eradicate it."

Other notable quotes include: "The New York Tribune is of course rebel, turbulent and ignorant, and will fail to describe the results with the propriety and accuracy necessary for a just impression of them."

The text also discusses the potential for renewed conflict and the need for peaceful resolution. The reference to Budhun, a place of conflict, suggests a desire for cessation of violence and a return to peaceful coexistence.