The Decision in the Supreme Court. — The decision just made in the Dred Scott case, an obnoxious and unwise one, is, in the best light of the case, a decision which emanated from that highest tribunal of our country. It declares the Missouri Compromise Act of 1850 unconstitutional—that act which drew a slaveline and a free line across Territory of the United States, prohibiting slavery colonization north of 36° 30'. This line Congress in 1850 refused to extend to the Pacific ocean, and in 1852 repealed the act. We cannot, of course, on the mere facts thus drawn, determine the validity of the line which has so far reached us, undertake to divine its full force and bearings. The points of the decision cannot be entirely and accurately comprehended until the full reports of the opinion are published. We shall await with considerable interest, and while desiring to avoid any hasty or unadvised remark, we cannot, in the meantime, refrain from expressing our gratification that this important question has been adjudicated upon, which is in accordance with the great principle of popular sovereignty in regard to slavery in the Territories, and which the new legislative and executive administration seem to be trying to establish by the abrogation of the Kansas-Nebraska bill of all legislative control by that body over slavery in the Territories. At present we can only give such facts as the cases are. It appears that the owners of the slave Dred Scott, who brings the action, carried him to Rock Island, in Illinois, and Fort Snelling, north of the Missouri line, and resided there for years. He then returned to Missouri and, before his death, claimed the status of slavery resident. The Missouri Supreme Court sustained the action. Judges Taney, of Md.; Campbell, of Ala.; Cator, of Tenn.; Wayne, of Ga., and Daniel, of Va., concur in the constitutional provisions. Judges Nelson, of N. Y., and Gray, of R. I., dissent. The Missouri decisions and thereby the majority, that is, they stand upon the ground of the lex etat of Missouri, where recent decisions reverse old ones in favor of slavery. In Illinois, where the old state of slavery prevails, Judge McLean of Ohio, and Curtis, of Mass., sustain the jurisdiction of the court with the constitutionality of the Missouri compromise. Although the issues are not known on what specific authority, that the Missouri decisions do not reach directly, if at all, that a master may have a slave to a free State, even in transitus, and hold in slavery there his slave—only that a slave is not held free when taken to the State whence he departs. The decision is one that we are glad to say, seems to be well received in most quarters. There are indirect and sudded movements among some of those who know no law except that of their own whims, and the New York Tribune says that it is entitled to sumber weight as would be the judgment of a majority of those congregated in any Washington power. But on the other hand the New York Times, we understand, says that the New York Journal of Commerce, an independent and prominent journal, gives prominence and approbation to the decision. Magnetic Telescope. — A new invention has been patented which the patentee has already employed for the transmission of printed papers, and the like.