The Dred Scott Case. - The lengthy report which we published yesterday, the opinion of the Supreme Court, was regarded by many as a falsehood. The case is now submitted with a claim to general comment. It has been long since the Supreme Court has shown itself to be a constitutional law, at which the majority of the members of the Court have been held. In performing this task we must not follow the precise order of the argument as given in the opinion, but will pass by the bench of the Court, and look to the provisions which illustrate the constitutional question.

These propositions seem to be as follows:

1. That a negro, whether he be the descendant of a citizen of the United States, or an ancestor of the Missouri Compromise, is not a citizen of the United States, and is not entitled to the privileges and immunities which are enjoyed by citizens of the United States.

2. That any of the States of this confederacy may, if they see proper, confer upon a free negro the right of citizenship within that particular State, either by the provisions of its local law or by direct enactment; but the free negro upon whom this right is conferred does not thereby become a citizen of the United States, nor is he entitled to the privileges and immunities which are enjoyed by citizens of the United States in the United States. If he enters a State other than his own, the privileges and immunities which are enjoyed by citizens of the United States in the United States are not enjoyed by citizens of the United States in the States of this confederacy.

3. That Congress has no power under the constitution to say that citizens of the United States shall hold slaves as property in any territory, nor to impair the rights of citizens in their liberty and property. The ordinance of 1793, passed by the Congress of the Confederation, is declared invalid because it declares otherwise. This power of Congress to exclude slavery from a territory, by direct enactment, is not only to such territory as for the purposes of this Constitution, and also to such territory as may have been the subject of the compacts and conventions since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and for which the processes of the courts are not adequate, we can only look to see grave misfortunes result.

Our hope and our firm belief, however, that the patriarchal and conservative masses of the North and free States, in their power and authority, are the only means of preventing this judgment as the law of the land and government of the country, and that, therefore, they have no other lasting solution than the withdrawal of their territories from the Southern States; and they should not allow them to become States, whether they will present the States which they have been presumed to be the guarantors of the property of the whole Union and the Constitution, and to the closer alliance and sympathy of the people.