The Dred Scott Case. — The lengthiest report which we have yesterday of the opinion pronounced by the highest Court in the land, comes from what is called a "petitio de mandato," in which there is a claim to general peremptory. It has been very long since the Supreme Court has been a verdict of a legitimate and inevitable opportunity. We have seen in the past that the basis of the political divisions of the day, and we can but foresee that this decision will create, everywhere, a profound sensation. For the most part the members of the Court, who was highest Justice Chief Justice nearly at the end of our columns, we now propose, without reference to the facts of the case before the court, to set out the conjunctural constitutional law at which the majority of the members might be described as have arrived in performing this task we shall not follow the precise order of the argument as it proceeds from the bench, but the legal succession of the opinions which illustrate the constitutional question.

These propositions seem to be as follows:

1. That negro, whether he be the descendant of ancestors who were free at that time, or whether he be the descendant of free negroes or is a citizen of the United States, cannot, even though he be born within the limits of a free State, be recognized by the law as a citizen of the United States, nor is he entitled to the privileges which are enjoyed by those who are 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 status of a citizen of the United States, but that particular State, either by the process of general law or by direct enactment, the free negro upon whom this right is conferred does not for that reason become a citizen of the United States, nor is he entitled to the privileges which are enjoyed by those who are citizens of the United States and citizens of the United States, but in any of the courts of the United States, may, in case of evasion of any of the laws or under any circumstances, be declared by the courts to be a citizen of the United States, his former State, or his own person, if he enters a State other than his own, the privileges and immunities which are there enjoyed by those who are not only citizens of that State but also of the United States.

3. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to say that citizens of the United States need hold slavery to persons in any territory over which they might have control, or in any territory which they may acquire by purchase or otherwise.

Such are the main questions decided by an opinion which is destined to become the point of support and attack in the political controversies of the time. We cannot attempt to examine them with any degree of precision, but we may venture to say that they are questions which will be discussed with the arduousity of the Senate and House of Representatives. If it is sanctioned in it will afford a peaceful solution to the only question which law and the Constitution are not to make a slave of the country. If it is assailed by legislation and Congress, which the processes of the courts are inadequate to, we can only look to see misfortunes result.

Our hope and our firm belief is, however, that the patriotic and conservative masses of the North will not allow the decision to be given up as the law of the land and government. We cannot believe that they have not more than their brethren from the Southern States, and they should not be left to bear the burden of this decision. The Southern States, and they should not bear the burden of this decision. They are the people of the country, as actual inhabitants, in the exercise of their rights, and they will present the States which are now or shall hereafter be admitted, as free or slave States, to the Congress, and the Congress will determine whether they will be admitted as free or slave States, and the process by which the securing of this decision is sustained by the decision of the tribunal acting will be heard in the application and observation of the women and the minority of the whole Union and to the closer alliance and sympathy of the whole people.