DAILY DISPATCH.

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THE DAILY DISPATCH.

BY JAS. A. COWARDIN.

☞ The Daily Dispatch is served to subscribers at SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier weekly. Price for mailing, $4 a year, or $2.50 for six months, in advance.

☞ The Weekly Dispatch is issued every Friday, and mailed to subscribers at $1 per annum.

SWAN & CO'S LOTTERIES.

CAPITAL PRIZE $50,000!!

Owing to the great favor with which our Single Number Lotteries have been received by the public, and the large demand for Tickets, the Managers, S. Swan & Co., will have a drawing each Saturday throughout the year The following Scheme will be drawn in each of their Lotteries for March 1857:

Saturday, March 21st, 1857.

CLASS 29.

To be drawn in the city of Atlanta, Ga, in public, on **Saturday, March 28th, 1857.**

ON THE PLAN OF SINGLE NUMBERS.

3,260 Prizes!

More than One Prize to Every Ten Tickets!

30,000 Tickets.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

1 Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1 "	20,000	is	20,000
1 "	10,000	is	10,000
1 "	9,000	is	9,000
1 "	8,000	is	8,000
1 "	7,000	is	7,000
1 "	6,000	is	6,000
1 "	5,000	is	5,000
1 "	4,000	is	4,000
1 "	3,000	is	3,000
1 "	2,000	is	2,000
1 "	1,000	is	1,000
100 Prizes of	100	are	10,000
100 "	50	are	5,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES

4 prizes of $250 approximating to $50,000 prize are	$1,000
4 prizes of $200 approximating to $20,000 prize are	800
4 prizes of $100 approximating to $10,000 prize are	400
4 prizes of $80 approximating to $9,000 prize are	320
4 prizes of $65 approximating to $8,000 prize are	260
4 prizes of $60 approximating to $7,000 prize are	240
4 prizes of $55 approximating to $6,000 prize are	220
4 prizes of $50 approximating to $5,000 prize are	200
4 prizes of $45 approximating to $4,000 prize are	180
4 prizes of $40 approximating to $3,000 prize are	160
4 prizes of $30 approximating to $2,000 prize are	120
4 prizes of $25 approximating to $1,000 prize are	100
3,000 prizes of $20 are	60,000
3,260 prizes amounting to	$204,000

Whole Tickets $10; halves 5; quarters 2.50.

PLAN OF THE LOTTERY.

The Numbers from 1 to 30,000, corresponding with those Numbers on the Tickets printed on separate slips of paper, are encircled with small tin tubes and placed in one Wheel.

The first 212 prizes similarly printed and encircled, are placed in another wheel.

The wheels are then revolved, and a number is drawn from the wheel of Numbers, and at the same time a Prize is drawn from the other wheel. The Number and Prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience, and registered by the Commissioners; the Prize being placed against the Number drawn. This operation is repeated until all the Prizes are drawn out.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.—The two preceding and the two succeeding Numbers to those drawing the first 12 Prizes will be entitled to the 48 Approximation Prizes, according to the scheme.

The 3,000 prizes of $20 will be determined by the last figure of the number that draws the $50,000 prize For example, if the number drawing the $50,000 prize ends with No. 1, then all the tickets where the number ends in 1 will be entitled to $20. If the number ends with No. 2, then all the tickets where the number ends in 2 will be entitled to $20, and so on to 0. Certificates of packages will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of Package of 10 whole Tickets.......$30
" " 10 half " 40
" " 10 quarter " 20

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFCATES,

Enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by the first mail Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The List of Drawn Numbers and Prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

☞ Purchasers will please write their signatures plain and give their Post Office, County and State.

☞ Remember that every Prize is drawn and payable in full without deduction.

☞ All prizes of $1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other prizes at the usual time of thirty days

All communications strictly confidential.

Prize Tickets cashed or renewed in other Tickets at either office.

Address orders for Tickets or Certificates either to
S. SWAN & CO., Atlanta, Ga.,
fe 24 Or S. SWAN, Montgomery, Ala.

NOTICE.--F. LAUBE would respectfully return his thanks to the citizens of Richmond, for the encouragement he has received since he commenced the Undertaking business and would say, that he still keeps a good Hearse, a pair of fine, large, gentle Horses and a careful Driver. Also, Coffins of all styles and qualities; and to persons who may lose their servants, he thinks they will find it to their interest to call on him, to get them neatly and cheaply interred.
fe 18—1m* *Broad street between 2d and 3d.*

REMOVAL.--D. HAGERTY, Bell and BRASS FOUNDER AND FINISHER.—Having removed my Foundry to No. 256 Main street, between 7th and 8th streets, I am now prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings; also all kinds of Brass Finishing; and having purchased the patent right of Garratt's Patent Anti-Friction Metal, which is superior to any thing of the kind now in use, I will furnish the same much cheaper than Brass.
D. HAGERTY, Bell and Brass Founder,
No. 256 Main street.
N. B. All kinds of Bells made to order. ja 17—3m

MISS E. W. WHITE proposes to give Lessons in Elocution in this city. Those who would favor her with their patronage, can learn terms, &c., by addressing a note to Miss E. W. WHITE, through the Post Office fe 12—ts

GROUND PLASTER.--Just received, a superior article of Richmond Inspection No. 1 Ground Plaster; in store for sale by
fe 21—1m WINSTON & POWERS.

THOMASTON LIME.--A fresh article in store for sale by
fe 21—1m WINSTON & POWERS.

PURE RYE.--That favorite Old Whiskey, now over nine to ten years old, can still be had of us. It is too well known to say any more, farther than we warrant it to please or take it back.
For sale by WINSTON & POWERS,
fe 21—1m Corner Cary and Pearl sts

LIQUORS, GENERALLY.--A full stock of all grades constantly on hand, at lowest market rates; for sale by
fe 21—1m WINSTON & POWERS

NOTICE.--My wife Martha A. Lewis has left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation on my part; therefore, I do forwarn all persons against receiving her into their houses, or giving her credit for any thing on my account, for any sum or amount whatsoever.
ja 15—6m* JOHN LEWIS

SPECIAL NOTICE.--With a view to discontinue the Cigar business in Richmond, the subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens that he will close his store on the 31st inst. In the meantime, those who desire any article in his line can be furnished to their advantage.
His stock comprises a very fine assortment of Havana Cigars, Meerschaum Pipes and Virginia Smoking Tobacco. CHAS. RICHARDSON,
Dealer in Cigars and Tobacco.
American Hotel Building,
Richmond, Va., March 3d, 1857.
mh 4—1ts*Mh

TO THE CITY TRADE.--We are receiving, per Helen R. Cooper, from Liverpool direct, and are now opening the following choice styles of Goods, viz:
Brilliantes white and printed
Super black and white and black and grey Prints
Plain black Prints, finest imported
Checked Muslins, a full assortment
Tape and Satin-striped do
Victoria Lawns; Cordelette Skirting
Bonnet Cords; Linen Duck Drills
Jaconet Muslins; Cambric do, &c.
And by other recent arrivals, we have in store, of our own importation—
Swiss Mulls; Victoria Linings
Farmers' Drills
Cotton Hose, in great variety
Fancy Embroidered Muslins
Splendid new style Ginghams
Elegant Brocade Muslins
Mohair Mixtures and De Bages
Silk and Cotton Gloves, in variety
Plate and Fancy Prints, &c.
Which we offer to the trade at a small advance.
mh 5 KENT, PAINE & CO.

INSTRUCTION IN THE ART OF SINGING, privately or in classes, and also in GUITAR PLAYING, is given by
O. A. ERICSSON,
Corner of Bank and 11th sts.,
Opposite Goddin's Hall.
Apply at Messrs. Taylor's or Woodhouse's Music Stores fe 21—1m*

ROSEWOOD MILL.--The subscriber having taken a lease upon this mill, (formerly known as Young's Mill) respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. There is an excellent Cob Crusher attached Toll one-tenth. Mr. John A Tyler, a sober, industrious and competent miller, will be at all times in place to serve customers
mh 7—ts DAN'L E. GARDNER.

STOCKS FOR SALE—
10,000 " Virginia State,
6,000 " Central Railroad Bonds,
In sums to suit purchasers.
fe 4—tf C. W. PURCELL & CO.

THE DAILY DISPATCH.

Wednesday Morning, March 11, 1857.

THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

The Important Decision of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The following abstract of the highly important decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Dred Scott Case, is taken from the New York Herald:—

There were two leading questions: first, had the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Missouri, jurisdiction in the case? and if it had jurisdiction, was its decision erroneous or not?

The defendant denied, by plea in abatement, the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States on the ground that the plaintiff "is a negro of African descent, his ancestors were of pure African blood, and were brought into this country and sold as slaves; and therefore the plaintiff "is not a citizen of the State of Missouri." To this plea the plaintiff demurred, and the Court sustained the demurer. Thereupon the defendant plead over, and justified the trespass on the ground that the plaintiff and his family were his negro slaves; and a statement of facts, agreed to by both parties, was read in evidence.

The Chief Justice having stated the facts in the case, proceeded to say, in substance, that the question first to be decided was, whether the plantiff was entitled to sue in a Court of the United States This was a peculiar question, and for the first time brought before the Court under such circumstances; but it had been brought here, and it was the duty of the Court to meet and to decide it. The question was simply this—can a negro, whose ancestors were imported and sold as slaves, become a member of the political community formed and brought into existence by the constitution of the United States, and, as such, become entitled to all the rights and immunities of a citizen, one of which rights is suing in the courts of the United States in cases therein specified? In discussing this question we must not confound the rights of a citizen which a State may confer within its own limits, with the rights of a citizen within the limits of the United States No one can be a citizen of the United States unless under the provisions of the constitution; but it does not follow that a man, being a citizen of one State, must be recognized as such by every State in the Union. He may be a citizen in one State and not recognized as such in another Previous to the adoption of the constitution every State might confer the character of a citizen, and endow a man with all the rights pertaining to it—This was confined to the boundaries of a State, and gave him no right beyond its limits Nor have the several States surrendered this power by the adoption of the constitution

Every State may confer the right upon an alien or on any other class or descriptions of persons who would to all intents and purposes, be a citizen of the State, but not a citizen in the sense used in the constitution of the United States. He would not thereby become a citizen of the United States, and therefore could not sue in any court in the United States; nor could he enjoy the immunities of a citizen in the other States. His rights would be confined strictly to his own State. The constitution gives Congress the power to establish "a uniform rule of naturalization;" consequently, no State, by naturalizing an alien, could confer upon him the rights and immunities of all the States under the general government. It is very clear, therefore, that no State can, by any act introduce a new member into the political union created by the constitution. The question then arises, whether the provisions of the constitution of the United States in relation to personal rights, to which a citizen of a State is entitled, embraced negroes of the African race, at that time in the country, or afterwards imported, or made free from any State; and whether it is in the power of any State to make such a one a citizen of the State, and endow him with full citizenship in any other State without their consent? Does the constitution of the United States act upon him, and clothe him with all the rights of a citizen? The Court think the affirmative cannot be maintained; and if not, the plaintiff could not be a citizen of Missouri within the meaning of the constitution, nor a citizen of the United States, and, consequently, not entitled to sue in the Courts.

It is true that every person, and every class and description of persons, at the time of the adoption of the constitution, regarded as citizens of the several States, became citizens of this new political body, and none other. It was formed for them and their posterity, and for nobody else; and all the rights and immunities were intended to embrace only those of State communities, or those who became members according to the principles on which the constitution was adopted. It was a union of those who were members of the political communities, whose power, for certain specified purposes, extended over the whole territories of the United States, and gave each citizen rights outside his State which he did not before possess, and placed all rights of persons and property on an equality.

It becomes necessary, therefore, to determind who were citizens of the several States when the constitution was adopted. In order to do this we must recur to the colonies when they separated from Great Britain, formed new communities, and took their place among the family of nations—They who were recognized as citizens of the States declared their independence of Great Britain, and defended it by force of arms. Another class of persons, who had been imported as slaves, or their descendants, were not recognized or intended to be included in that memorable instrument—the Declaration of Independence. It is difficult at this day to realize the state of public opinion respecting that unfortunate class, with the civilized and enlightened portion of the world, at the time of the Declaration of Independence and the adoption of the constitution; but history shows that they have for more than a century been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and unfit associates for the white race, either socially or politically, and had no rights which white men were bound to respect; and the black man might be reduced to slavery, bought and sold, and treated as an ordinary article of merchandise. This opinion, at that time, was fixed and universal with the civilized portion of the white race. It was regarded as an axiom in morals, which no one thought of disputing, and every one habitually acted upon it, without doubting for a moment the correctness of the opinion. And in no nation was this opinion more fixed and generally acted upon than in England, the subjects of which government not only seized them on the coast of Africa, but took them as ordinary merchandise to where they could make a profit on them The opinion thus entertained was universally impressed on the Colonists this side of the Atlantic; accordingly, negroes of the African race were regarded by them as property, and held and bought and sold as such in every one of the thirteen Colonies which united in the Declaration of Independence, and afterwards formed the constitution.

The doctrine of which we have spoken was strikingly enforced by the Declaration of Independence. It begins thus: "When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation;' and then proceeds: "We hold these truths to be self evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, &c." The words before quoted would seem to embrace the whole human family; and if used in a similar instrument at this day would be so understood. But it is too clear for dispute that the enslaved African race were not intended to be included, for in that case, the distinguished men who framed the Declaration of Independence would be flagrantly against the principles which they asserted. They who framed the Declaration of Independence were men of too much honor, education and intelligence to say what they did not believe; and they knew that in no part of the civilized world were the negro race, by common consent, admitted to the rights of freemen. They spoke and acted according to the practices, doctrines, and usages of the day. That unfortunate race was supposed to be separate from the whites, and was never thought or spoken of except as property These opinions underwent no change when the constitution was adopted. The preamble sets forth for what purpose, and for whose benefit it was formed. It was formed by the people—such as had been members of the original States—and the great object was to "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." It speaks in general terms of citizens and people of the United States when providing for the powers granted, without defining what description of persons should be included, or who should be regarded as citizens But two clauses of the constitution point to the negro race as separate, and not regarded as citizens, for whom the constitution was adopted. One clause reserves the right to import slaves until 1608, and in the second the States pledge themselves, one to another, to preserve the rights of the master, and to deliver up slaves escaping to their respective territories. By the first clause the right to purchase and hold this property is directly sanctioned and authorized by the persons who framed the constitution, for twenty years; and the States pledged themselves to uphold the right of the master as long as the government then formed should endure. And this shows conclusively that another description of persons were embraced in the other provisions of the constitution. These two clauses were not intended to confer upon them or their posterity the blessings of liberty so carefully conferred upon the whites. None of this class ever emigrated to the United States voluntarily. They were all articles of merchandise.—The number emancipated was few as compared with those who were held in slavery, and not sufficiently numerous to attract public attention as a separate class, and were regarded as a part of the slave population rather than free.

It cannot be supposed that the States conferred citizenship upon them; for all those States at that time established police regulations for the security of themselves and families, as well as of property. In some minor cases there were different modes of trial, and it could not be supposed that these States would have formed or consented to a government which abolished this right, and took from them the safeguards essential to their own protection They have not the right to bear arms and appear at public meetings to discuss political questions, or urge measures of reform which they might deem advisable. They cannot vote at elections, nor serve as jurors, nor appear as witnesses where whites are concerned. These rights are secured in every State to white men. It is impossible to believe that the men of slaveholding States, who took so large a share in the formation of the constitution, could be so regardless of themselves and the safety of those who trusted and confided in them.

Every law of naturalization confines citizenship to white persons. This is a marked separation from the blacks Under the confederation every State had a right to decide for itself, and the term "free inhabitant," the generality of form, certainly excluded the African race. Laws were framed for the latter especially. Under the constitution, the word "citizen" is substituted for "free inhabitant" After further elaboration on this point, the Chief Justice said, from the best consideration we have come to the conclusion that the African race who came to this country, whether free or slave, were not intended to be included in the constitution for the enjoyment of any personal rights or benefits and the two provisions which point to them treat them as property, and make it the duty of the government to protect them as such. Hence, the Court is of opinion, from the facts stated in the plea in abatement, that Dred Scott is not a citizen of Missouri, and is not, therefore, entitled to sue in the United States courts

The following facts appeared on the record:—In the year 1834, the plaintiff was a negro slave belonging to Dr Emerson, who was a surgeon in the army of the United States. In that year (1834) said Dr. Emerson took the plaintiff from the State of Missouri to the military post at Rock Island, in the State of Illinois, and held him there as a slave until the month of April, 1836 At the time last mentioned, said Dr. Emerson removed the plantiff from said military post at Rock Island to the military post at Fort Snelling, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi river, in the territory known as Upper Louisiana, acquired by the United States from France, and situated north of the latitude of 36 deg 30 min north, and north of the State of Missouri. Said Dr Emerson held the plaintiff in slavery at Fort Snelling until the year 1838.

In the year 1835 Harriet, (who is named in the second count of the plaintiff's declaration,) was the slave of Maj. Taliaferro, who belonged to the army of the United States. In that year, (1835,) said Major Taliaferro took said Harriet to said Fort Snelling, a military post situated as hereinbefore stated, and kept her there as a slave until the year 1836, and then sold and delivered her as a slave at Fort Snelling unto said Dr. Emerson, herein before named; and said Dr. Emerson held said Harriet in slavery at Fort Snelling until the year 1838.

In the year 1836, the plaintiff and said Harriet, at said Fort Snelling, with the consent of said Dr. Emerson, who then claimed to be their master and owner, intermarried and took each other for husband and wife. Eliza and Lizzie, named in the third count of the plaintiffs declaration, are the fruit of that marriage Eliza is about fourteen years old, and was born on board of the steamboat Gipsey, north of the north line of the State of Missouri, and upon the Mississippi river; Lizzie is about seven years old, and was born in the State of Missouri, at the military post called Jefferson Barracks

In the year 1838, said Dr. Emerson removed the plaintiff and said Harriet, and their said daughter Eliza, from said Fort Snelling to the State of Missouri, where they have ever since resided.

Before the commencement of this suit said Dr. Emerson sold and conveyed the plaintiff, said Harriet, Eliza and Lizzie, to the defendant as slaves, and the defendant claimed to hold each of them as slaves.

At the times mentioned in the plaintiff's declaration, the defendant claiming to be owner as aforesaid, laid his hands upon said plaintiff, Harriet, Eliza and Lizzie, and imprisoned them; doing in this respect, however, no more than what he might lawfully do if they were of right his slaves at such times.

The Chief Justice proceeded to examine the statement, assuming that this part of the controversy presented two questions:

Firstly. Was he (Scott) and all his family free in Missouri? and

Secondly. If not, were they free by reason of their removal to Rock Island, Illinois?

The act of Congress on which the plaintiff relies, contains the clause, that slavery and involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be for ever prohibited in that part of the territory acquired by treaty from Louisiana, and not included within the limits of the State of Louisiana. The difficulty which meets us at the threshold is, whether Congress is authorized to pass such a law under the powers granted to it by the constitution? The plaintiff dwells much on the clause which gives Congress power "to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States." But this provision has no bearing on the present controversy. The power there given is confined to the territory which then belonged to the United States, and can have no influence on territory which was acquired from foreign governments.—The Justice then referred to the cessions of land by Virginia and other States, saying the only object was to put an end to existing controversies, and to enable Congress to dispose of the lands for the common benefit. Undoubtedly, the power of sovereignty and eminent domain was ceded in the act. This was proper to make it essential There was then no government in existence, with enumerated powers. What was called the States were thirteen independent colonies, which entered into confederation for mutual protection. It was little more than a congress of ambassadors, in which all had a common concern. It was this congress which accepted the cession from Virginia. They had no right to do so under the articles of confederation, but they had a right as independent powers to accept the land for the common benefit; and it is equally clear, having no superior to control them, they had a right to exercise absolute dominion, subject only to the restrictions which Virginia imposed. The ordinance of 1787 was adopted, by which the Territory should be governed, and among other provisions was one that slavery or involuntary servitude should be prohibited, except for crime.

This was the state of things when the constitution was formed. The territory ceded by Virginia belonged to the several confederate States as common property. The States were about to dissolve the confederation and surrender a portion of their power for the formation of a new government, and the language used limited and specified the objects to be accomplished. It was obvious that some provision was now necessary to give the new government the power to carry into effect every object for which the territory was ceded It was necessary that the lands should be sold to pay the war debt, and that power should be given to protect the citizens who might emigrate, with their rights of property, arms, military stores, (as well as ships of war,) were the "common property of the States existing in their independent character, and they had a right to take their property to the Territory, without the authority of the States."—The object was to place these things under the guardianship of a new government, which gives Congress the power "to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States." It applied only to property held in common at the time, and not with reference to any property which the sovereignty might subsequently acquire. It applied to the territory then in existence and known as the territory of the United States—then in the mind of the framers of the constitution. It refers to the sale or raising of money. This is different from the power to legislate over the Territories With the words "to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory, are coupled the words "and other property of the United States." And the concluding words render this construction irresistible: "and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or any particular State."

It is obvious that the Congress, under the new government, regarded the above clause as necessary to carry into effect the principles and provisions of the ordinance of 1787, which they regarded as an act of the States in the exercise of their political power at the time; and these representatives of the same States under the new government, did not think proper to depart from any essential principle, and did not attempt to undo anything that was done.

As to territory acquired without the limits of the United States, it remains territory until admitted into the Union. No power is given in the constitution to acquire territory to be held and governed in that character; and, consequently, there cannot be found in the constitution any definition of power which Congress may lawfully exercise before it becomes a State. The power to acquire territory until it is in a condition to become a State on an equal footing with the other States must necessarily rest on sound discretion, and it becomes the duty of the government to administer the laws of the United States for the protection of personal rights and property therein.

Whatever territory is acquired is for the common benefit of the people of the United States, which is but a trustee. At the time that territory was obtained from France it contained no population to be admitted as a State, and it therefore became necessary to hold possession of it until settled and inhabited by a civilized community, capable of self-government and for admission into the Union. But, as we before said, it was acquired by the federal government as the representative and trustee of the people of the United States, and must be held for their common and equal benefit; for it was the acquisition of the people of the United States, acting through their agents, and government held it for the common benefit until it should become associated as a member of the Union. Until that time arrived it was undoubtedly necessary that some government be established to protect the inhabitants in their persons and property. The power to acquire carries with it the power to preserve. The form of government necessarily rests on the discretion of Congress. It is their duty to establish the best suited for the United States, and that must depend on the number of its inhabitants and the character and situation of the territory—What government is the best must depend on the condition of the territory at the time, to be continued until it shall become a State. But there can never be a mere discretionary power over persons and property. These are plainly defined by the Constitution. The Constitution provides that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances," &c.—Thus the rights of property are united with the personal rights, and this extends to the territories as well as to the States. Congress cannot authorize the territories to do what it cannot do itself; it cannot confer on the territories power to violate the provisions of the constitution.

It seems, however, that there is supposed to be a difference between slaves and other property. The people, in the formation of the constitution, delegated to the general government certain enumerated powers, and forbade the exercise of others. It has no powers over persons and property of citizens except those enumerated in the constitution. If the constitution recognises the right of master and slave, and makes no difference between slaves and other property, no tribunal acting under the authority of the United States can draw such a distinction and deny the provisions and guaranties secured against the encroachment of the government. As we have already said the right of property in a slave is expressly conferred in the constitution, and guarantied to every State. This is in language too plain to be misunderstood; and no words can be found in the constitution giving Congress greater power over slaves than over any other description of property.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Court that the act of Congress which prohibits citizens from holding property of this character North of a certain line is not warranted by the constitution, and is therefore void; and neither Dred Scott, nor any one of his family were made free by their residence in Illinois. The plaintiff was not a citizen of Missouri, but was still a slave, and therefore had no right to sue in a Court of the United States.

The Court, having thus examined the case as it stands under the constitution, proceeded to other points saying, as Scott was a slave when he was brought back to Missouri from Illinois, he was under the law of the former and not of the latter. It has been settled by the highest tribunals that an individual does not acquire his freedom under such circumstances. As it appears to the Court that the plaintiff is not a citizen of Missouri, nor a citizen of the United States who could sue in the United States Courts, this Court can give no judgment, and hence the suit must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Associate Justice Nelson stated the grounds on which he had arrived at the conclusion that the argument of the Court below must be affirmed Having stated the case, substantially as above, he proceeded to examine it on its merits The question was, whether the removal of the plaintiff, with his master, to Illinois, with a view to a temporary residence, and after his return to Missouri, was such a residence in a free State as worked emancipation—He maintained that it did not. Such questions belonged to the States to decide for themselves As to whether Missouri will recognize or give effect to the laws of Illinois on the subject of slavery, is for Missouri herself to determine, nor is there any constitutional power rightfully to control her. Every State or nation possesses exclusive sovereignty and jurisdiction within her own territory, and her laws affect and bind all property within her limits. No State or nation can affect or bind persons or property outside of her territory. The question is fairly established that it belongs to the sovereign State of Missouri to determine the question of slavery within her own jurisdiction, subject only to such limitations as may be found in the constitution. This is the result of the independent and sovereign character of the State.—It is equally applicable to the other States belonging to the Confederacy. It must be admitted that Congress possesses no power to create or abolish slavery in a State, and if Congress possesses power under the constitution to abolish slavery in the Territories, it must necessarily possess the power to establish it.—This he denied, and then proceeded to shew that the question involved in the case now before the court, was one depending solely on the law of Missouri, concluding with the remark that the judgment of the Court below should be affirmed.

Associate Justice Catron also stated the history of the case, and said that if the Court has no power to decide the question further than to dismiss it, it had no right to discuss its merits; but he held that the Court has jurisdiction to decide the merits of the case, which he proseeded to examine. It was now too late to question the power to govern the Territories as incipient States, and fit them for admission. The only question was how far the power of Congress is limited as to the Northwest territory—Virginia had the right to abolish slavery there, and did so, by an agreement, in 1787, with the other States; but this did not prevent new states being admitted with or without slavery. Subsequently North Carolina and Georgia ceded their lands for the common benefit, and Congress had no more power to legislate slavery out of those cessions than it had to legislate slavery in the territory north of the Ohio.—There was no power to legislate on slavery in either case. The inhabitants stood protected after as they did before the cessions were made. In Louisiana slavery was not only lawful, but was most valuable. At the date of the treaty the inhabitants were left free to enjoy their property, freedom and liberty, and were to be protected therein until they came into the Union as a State. The Missouri line of 36 30 was an act of aggression. Congress cannot do indirectly what it cannot perform directly. If a Southern man cannot go to the Territories with his slaves it follows that a Northern fermer or mechanic cannot bring with him his implements of toil If Congress could prohibit any species of lawful property throughout Louisiana when it was acquired, so it could exclude all descriptions of property. The right to legislate in the Territories depends on the contract of cession. His opinion was that the third article of the treaty by which Louisiana was acquired stands protected by the constitution, and cannot be repealed by Congress, and that the act of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise, violates the leading features of the constitution, on which the Union depends, and which secures to all citizens common rights. He therefore held that the act was void, and concurred with his brother judges that the plaintiff, Dred Scott, is a slave, and was one when this suit was brought.

The St. Paul, Min., papers record the death of Bishop Cretin, of the Catholic Church.

General Winfield Scott passed down the Cumberland river last week, en route for Jefferson Barracks, Ky.

James A. McClaugherty, editor of the Olney, Ill., Republican, died of small pox on the 11th Feb Mr. McC. was a young man of 26 years, a native of Virginia.

Wm. Harper, an old merchant of Augusta, Ga, died on the 7th inst.

Dr R. H. Hancock, a well known politician of Mississippi, died on the 24th ult.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Fire.—Between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday, a frame stable belonging to James M. Taylor, on 9th street, in rear of the Broad Street Hotel, took fire, and in a few minutes thereafter was in a light blaze. The flames soon communicated to the 9th street wing of the hotel, which is of wood, and before the firemen could get to work, that building was in a fair way to be destroyed—Persons about the hotel knowing that Mrs. Wm. Blakey was confined to her bed in that part of the house, immediately removed her to secure quarters, and then the firemen set to work and extinguished the flames, which had devoured the weather-boarding and a part of the roof of the north end of the wing. The stable, however, was entirely consumed, together with the forage in it. Mr. Taylor's loss is about $200. The loss on the hotel is about $250. The fire is supposed to have communicated from a stove kept in the stable by a negro hackman. Had it occurred at a late hour of the night, there is very little doubt that the Broad Street Hotel would have been burned to the ground.

May 13th, is the time appointed for celebrating the settlement of Jamestown, and from all that we can learn, a strong body of citizen soldiery will go from this place to take part in that celebration. At a meeting of most of the officers connected with the regiment, held last Monday night, it was unanimously determined to recommend the celebration to each of their companies at the first meeting—We have conversed with many of the volunteers on this subject, nearly all of whom go heart and hand for the celebration, and cannot therefore doubt that every company in Richmond will visit Jamestown on the 13th of May next. Apart from commemorating an event so interesting in the history of our country, the trip will prove a pleasant one to all who make it. We presume that the new and elegant steamer "Clairmont" can be engaged to take down all the soldiers who may wish to go, and, if necessary, to quarter most of them while there. Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg, Alexandria, and perhaps other towns and cities in the State, may send one or more companies, and thus ensure a military display worthy of the occasion.

Regimental Uniform.—We find that many of our volunteers are in favor of establishing a regimental uniform for parades, and that the proposed change is to be brought to the attention of the various companies in a short time. To procure a suitable uniform, will require a very small outlay from each member, if cheap jackets are adopted, and will add greatly to the appearance and value of the regiment. Many of the company uniforms are so expensive that young men are kept from becoming soldiers, and the variety of coats, caps and plumes now used, destroys the efficiency of the regiment when on drill. If the regiment is worth keeping up, the change should be made at once.

More Water.—The City Council have appropriated $20,000 to make an improvement at the Pump House, which, by relieving the hydrostatic pressure on the machinery, will materially increase the supply of water. The tunneling of the James River and Kanawha Canal, in order to secure a passage for the iron pipes, will be a troublesome job, but Engineer Gill says it can be done in a reasonable time, and with little or no danger to the trade and travel of the canal.

The Shipping in port yesterday morning, was the most interesting sight of the kind we have seen for many months Vessels from all quarters were moored at Rockets waiting their turn to get into the dock, or to discharge and receive cargo, and teamsters were as busy as bees hurrying hither and thither, to make a harvest of the carrying trade.

Yesterday was a lovely day, compared to its predecessor, and notwithstanding the fact that the wind was chilling and the walkways somewhat damp, the bright sunshine, tempted hundreds of the fair sex into the streets to enjoy a promenade and to examine the myriads of beautiful goods temptingly displayed to invite them to buy.

Gouging.—Some of the teamsters are playing a game at gouge, which everybody will not submit to. Their plan is to make a load of packages for as many different houses as possible, and then to charge separately for each package. We know one firm on Main street that had six packages at Rocketts last Monday, and as all of them arrived by the same vessel, they could readily have been delivered at one load. Instead of that, they were delivered by five different teams, and the receivers had therefore to sign five different tickets for their goods. The ordinance fixes the price of carriage, and of course contemplates no such impositions as those to which we have alluded. If reported to the Mayor, such hauling will prove unprofitable in the end.

Stolen Tobacco.—Joseph Brizillaro, indicted for receiving a box of tobacco stolen from W. B Ross, knowing the same to have been stolen, was set to bar of the Hustings Court yesterday for trial and plead not guilty After hearing the evidence, the cause was argued at length for the defence by Messrs August and Randolph, and for the Commonwealth by Mr. R. T. Daniel. It was then given to the jury, who, after a brief retirement found themselves unable to agree and returned into Court and reported that fact. They were then dismissed till this morning at 11 o'clock.

Cold Bath.—Albert T. Fowler, a young man, accidentally fell into the dock yesterday, a short distance above Mr. A. S. Lee's lumber house, but was soon rescued by several persons who saw the accident and rendered him assistance A cold plunge and wet clothes constituted the amount of damage.

Annoying.—The congregation worshipping at Clay street Chapel, complain bitterly of the annoyance to which they are frequently subjected by young men and boys, who assemble near the doors at night, and yell and swear like Turks. Such conduct, we are sure, will no longer be tolerated by the police, and therefore it is that we expect to see examples made of some of these evil disposed youngsters very soon.

Value Fixed.—The Hustings Court have fixed the value of Sarah, slave to D. Lee Powell, convicted of burglary on Monday last, and sentenced to transportation beyond the limits of the United States, at $1,000.

Bruising.—Charles Glenn, for some very trifling cause, knocked down and beat Charles D. Landrum, thereby outraging the good order of society, for which the Mayor held him to bail to keep the peace in the sum of $100.

She Loves It.—Christiana Marks, a middle age lady, who is remarkably fond of bald face whiskey, came before the Mayor, yesterday, to answer the charge of being drunk in the street. The madam very readily acknowledged the corn, as well as the prostrating effects of its essence upon her nervous system, but pledged her honor to be abstemious in the future, and was thereupon discharged.

Magic is attractive to many persons, and therefore it is that large crowds continually assemble at Metropolitan Hall to witness the interesting feats of Mons Adonis, the great slight of hand man, now holding forth at that place.

Dark Gathering.—Morriss Dennis was found guilty before the Mayor of permitting an unlawful assembly of negroes in his house last Sunday, and fined $5 for his rashness.

Ordered to Leave.—A penitentiary graduate known as Edward Thomas—the blackest subject in the chain gang—was released from labor, yesterday, on promising to make tracks for Lynchburg as speedily as possible If again found here, the Mayor is determined to put Ned where the dogs can't bite him for the next twelve months.

An Appeal from the Mayor's decision to the Hustings Court, in the case of Elsy, a slave, ordered to receive twenty lashes, came up yesterday, and was heard. The court confirmed the decision of the Mayor, and directed the City Sergeant to apply the stripes.

Continued.—The case of Isaac A. Rice, indicted for a libel, was called in the Hustings Court, yesterday, and continued until the next term.

Judge Pitts.—The special term of the Circuit Court of Henrico, Judge Pitts presiding, adjourned yesterday, after disposing of a lot of chancery cases, and Judge P. has left for home.

The County Court of Henrico is steadily engaged on the civil docket, which will probably occupy the remainder of the week. With the exception of six misdemeanor cases, the Commonwealth's docket has been cleared this term.

Handsome Map.—We have been shown, at the Chamberlain's office, a handsome and accurate map of the City Gas Works, prepared by Superintendent Wynne, for the use of the Council.

Dead.—Col. Geo M. Carrington, an old and well known citizen of Richmond, died yesterday afternoon.

Virginia Street is not to be widened for some years to come, if future Councils are governed by the acts of their predecessors.

THE-DAILY DISPATCH.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

1 square, 1 insertion	$0 50	1 square, 1 month	$4
1....do..2....do....	0 75	1....do..2 months..	7
1....do..3....do....	1 00	1....do..3....do.....	10 0
1....do..6....do....	1 75	1....do..6....do.....	16 0
1....do.12....do....	2 75	1....do..1 year.....	30 0

☞ Advertisements published until forbid, will be charged 50 cents per square of ten lines for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance.

A Religious Revival is now progressing at the Wesley Chapel in the Valley, and many persons have already professed religion.

The Special Court of Appeals, which has been in session in this city for some time, closed its term yesterday and adjourned.

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. B. BRIDGFORD, N. TINSLEY PATE, FRANKLIN MATTHEWS.
BRIDGFORD & CO., General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, on the Dock, Richmond, Va.

L. L. MONTAGUE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, Bank Street, corner of 12th Richmond, Virginia, continues to execute all kinds of work in his line in the best manner and highest style of his ART, and on the lowest possible terms. All who are in want of SIGNS, will find it to their interest to call on him
Country Merchants who wish to procure Signs, can have them done at this establishment, and securely packed and forwarded to any part of Virginia or North Carolina, at short notice. A call solicited.
de 29—dts

JOHN F. SOLOMON wholesale dealer in Brooms, Wood and Willow Ware, Mats of all descriptions, Refrigerators, Rope, Cordage, Yankee Notions, &c. &c., 213 Washington street, between Vesey and Barclay, New York, will execute orders from Richmond on the most favorable terms.
no 28—6m

WILLIAM HURLEY, Banker, 59 Main St., opposite the St. Charles Hotel, Richmond, Va.
Dealer in Domestic Exchange, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Business Paper and Marketable Securities of every description.
LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
fe 10—6m

LEWIS N. WEBB & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, offer their services for the sale and purchase of Flour, Wheat, Corn, Tobacco, &c. se 8—6m

W. B. GREEN. F. W. HOBSON
GREEN & HOBSON, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Richmond, Va.
JOHN BOOKER, SALESMAN.
☞ Office on Cary street, between 12th and 13th.
ja 12—d&w3m*

J. T. MORTON, Late of Farmville) JAS. M. ARMISTEAD, (Late of Cumberland co.,)
JOSEPH BLANTON, (Of Cumberland county.)
MORTON, ARMISTEAD & CO., Commission Merchants, opposite Shockoe Warehouse, Richmond, Va., will give special attention to the sale of all kinds of PRODUCE, and to any other business entrusted to them
☞ LIBERAL ADVANCES made on Produce, either in cash or Guano. de 19—d&c6m

G. W. HILLMAN. J. S. HILLMAN.
G. W. HILLMAN & CO., 50 Front street, New York, Agents for the sale of VIRGINIA MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.
Liberal advances on consignments. se 27—6m*

J. A. & T. A. PATTESON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF LEAF AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO NO. 104 FRONT ST., NEW YORK.
JAMES A. PATTESON,
THOS. A. PATTESON, a 6—3m

JOHN W. DAVIES, DEALER IN AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE, BROWN STONE AND GRANITE. MAIN STREET, BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS. MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD PIECES, House and Store Fronts, Window and Door Sills, &c. Burying Grounds enclosed with Stone and Iron Railing. First Premium awarded by the Mechanics' Institute and Agricultural Society of Virginia.

CHASTAIN WHITE. LAWRENCE S. MARYE
WHITE & MARYE, Attorneys at Law, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, attend the Courts of Richmond City, the counties of Henrico, Hanover, Caroline, Chesterfield and Goochland; and the District Court of Appeals at Fredericksburg.
LAWRENCE S MARYE is Notary Public, and Commissioner of the United States Court of Claims.
Office over E. B. Spence's, corner of Governor and Main streets.
CHASTAIN WHITE will have an office at Ashland, Hanover county. 19—3m

N. A. STURDIVANT—Attorney at Law and Notary Public.
Practices in all the Courts held in and for the city of Richmond, and in Hanover and Chesterfield counties.
All notarial business promptly performed.
☞ Office corner Bank and 11th streets, opposite Goddin's Hall, Richmond, Va. ja 21—3m

VALUABLE COURT HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT CHESTERFIELD COURT HOUSE.—In consequence of the dissolution of the co-partnership existing between the undersigned and William A. Graves I have determined to sell my valuable real estate, consisting of a tract of Land, at Chesterfield Court House, containing 836½ acres; a large framed Tavern House, a large and superior Brick Building, covered with tin, about 100 yards in rear of the Tavern, containing eight large rooms, passage, &c, good houses for servants; barns, stables, blacksmith and wheelwright shops &c. Also, a good Grist Mill capable of furnishing a large portion of the grain needed upon the place. A portion of the land has been highly improved, and produces well the crops of corn, wheat oats, &c. The balance is well timbered, mostly of original growth The Tavern has always done a large and profitable business, it being the only public house at the Court House of a large and populous county, within 14 miles of Richmond and Petersburg, and within three miles of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, it must necessarily continue to do a large and increasing business. No place in Virginia can hold out stronger inducements than this, to any one disposed to engage in the business of Farming, Tavern-keeping &c. The above property is for sale privately. Persons disposed to purchase will please visit the place and examine for themselves. I will take pleasure in showing the property to any one disposed to view the same.
fe 21—d2aw5t* WM. M. DUVAL.

FOR SALE.--That very desirable lot opposite Seabrook's Warehouse, on which Christ Church formerly stood. For particulars inquire of
fe 16—2tawlm J. H. POINDEXTER.

FOR RENT.--A Coal and Wood Yard, with a large Stable, on 6th street and the Canal, near the Armory
fe 24—2awts J. F KEESEE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, PRIVATELY.—The subscriber, preparatory to a removal to his farm in Nelson county, offers for sale the following Real Estate in Richmond and its vicinity:
A handsome three story brick tenement on Main street, between 2d and 3d streets, now occupied by G. R. Peake, Esq
A brick dwelling on Clay street, near the corporation line, opposite to the residence of Peter D. Glenn, Esq
Several building Lots adjoining the above.
A vacant Lot on 8th street, between Marshall and Leigh streets, opposite the residence of Dr. Wayt
Eighty-five acres of land, adjoining Woodlawn, in rear, on which are many beautiful building Lots, with handsome groves
One hundred and thirty-three acres of land, all in wood, on the Williamsburg Road, about 4 miles from Richmond.
Ninety acres, all in wood, on the Darby-Town road, about 4 miles below Richmond.
The above property will be sold on reasonable credits. For further information, apply to GODDIN & APPERSON, or to RICH'D HILL, JR.
mh 9—1m

CITY SAVINGS BANK OF RICHMOND—CHARTERED IN 1839—Continues to receive deposits, on which interest is paid, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, if remaining on deposit 6 months and five per cent. for shorter periods.
HORACE L. KENT, Pres't,
ALEX'R DUVAL, Sec'y,
H BALDWIN, Cashier.
Directors—JOHN N. GORDON, SAMUEL PUTNEY, I. DAVENPORT, jr., CHAS. T. WORTHAM, HUGH W. FRY, WELLINGTON GODDIN. fe 20—d3m

SPRING GOODS FOR CHILDREN, AT NO. 143, EAGLE SQUARE.
Small figured all Wool Mouselanes
Checked Silks
French and English Prints
Misses Silk and Cotton Hosiery
" Silk and Thread Gloves
" French Worked Collars
" Hoop Skirts, &c.
mh 10 PARKER, NIMMO & CO.

FRENCH CONSULATE, RICHMOND, VA.—Notice is given, that a General Exhibition of Breeding Animals, of the Cattle, Sheep and Swine order, different Domestic Animals and Poultry, and of Agricultural Implements and Products, will take place at Paris from the 1st to the 10th of June, 1857, open to all countries Any person desirous of entering articles for this Exhibition, will receive the necessary information, regarding the regulation, premiums, &c., by applying at the office of the Consul fe 27—2aw4w*

PELLETIER'S GOLDEN FLUID, for the Hair; a beautiful, glossy and luxurious Hair, can be obtained by its use. for sale by
mh 10 GEO. DOWDEN, Druggist.

CLOVER SEED.--150 bushels, strictly prime, Receiving for sale by
mh 10 E. H. SKINKER & CO., Cary st.

EXTRA PERMANENT PARIS GREEN Dry and in Oil.--5 cases in store and for sale by
mh 6 WM. SATTLER & CO., 142 Main st.

ONION BUTTONS.--Garden Seeds of every variety, for sale by
GEO. DOWDEN, Druggist and
mh 10 Chemist, 6th and Broad streets.