

The President's Message.

Washington, Aug. 31

Senate—The President's message was received and read as follows

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and

House of Representatives

In consequence of a failure of Congress at its recent session to make provision for the support of the army, it became imperatively incumbent on me to exercise the power which the Constitution confers on the Executive on this extraordinary occasion, and promptly convene the two houses in order to afford them an opportunity of reconsidering a subject of such vital interest to the peace and welfare of the Union. The exception of a partial authority vested by law in the Secretary of War to contract for a supply of clothing and subsistence for the army, which is wholly dependent on the appropriations annually made by Congress. The omission of Congress to act in this respect before the termination of the fiscal year had already caused embarrassments which were only overcome in the expectation of appropriations before the close of the present month. If the requisite funds be not speedily provided, the Executive will no longer be able to furnish for transportation the equipments and munitions which are essential to the effectiveness of a military force. With no provision for the pay of the troops, the contracts of enlistment would be broken, and the army must be in effect disbanded, the consequences of which would be so disastrous as to command all possible efforts to avert the calamity.

It is not merely that the officers and enlisted men of the army are to be thus deprived of the pay and emoluments to which they are entitled by standing laws, but that the construction of arms at the public armories, the repairs and construction of ordnance at the arsenals, and the manufacture of military clothing and camp equipages, must be discontinued, and the persons connected with this branch of the public service thus be deprived suddenly of employment essential to their subsistence. Nor is it merely the waste consequent upon the forced abandonment of the seaboard fortifications and of the interior military posts and other establishments, and the enormous expense of recruiting and reorganizing the army and again distributing it over the vast regions which it now occupies. These are evils which, it is true, may be repaired hereafter by taxes imposed on the country, but other evils are involved which no expenditure, however lavish, could remedy, in comparison with which, local and personal injuries or interests sink into insignificance. A great part of the army is situated on the remote frontier—

[Here the Union Line at Cleveland refused to receive any more of the report. The National is still down.]

St. Louis, Aug. 31

The Leavenworth City (Kansas) Journal, of the 17th, contains lengthy accounts of another outbreak in Kansas.

On the 17th, Brown at the head of 300 free State men attacked and drove into Missouri a colony of Georgians.

Near Osawatomie a colony were dispersed, their houses burned, and their property all destroyed.

On the 12th Franklin was attacked by 200 men from Lawrence, who, after dislodging 14 pro-slavery men by setting fire to the house they were in, robbed the postoffice of \$70, took 10 U. S. muskets and one piece of artillery. From Mr. Buckley they took \$425 worth of clothing, from Mr. Barnes a large lot of clothing, from Mr. Crane between \$500 and \$1,200 in accounts and notes and \$125 worth of clothing, and from Judge Fane a valuable horse.

On the 15th, Treadwell's party were on foot, and it is feared most of them have fallen. Treadwell sent to Gov. Shannon for aid, who called on the U. S. troops, but they refused to act.

The anti-slavery men are driving all the pro-slavery men out of Douglas county and destroying their property.

A fight took place on the 14th near Osawatomie between 200 abolitionists and 12 pro-slavery men, the latter in a fort, which resulted in killing 14 abolitionists and wounding 6 others.

On the morning of the 16th Leecompton was attacked and taken by 800 of Lane's men. The U. S. troops, having Brown, Robinson, Williams, and other prisoners in charge, surrendered without firing a gun. During the absence of Col. Titus, who went for assistance to Treadwell, his house, about a mile from Leecompton, was burned, and Mr. Clowes, editor of the Southern Advocate, and Mr. Systere were killed and Andrew Preston wounded. Large bodies of men are organizing in the border counties of Independence and Stringfellow. At Weston, circulars, signed by Atchison, Russell, Anderson, and Boone, are being freely circulated in the river towns, asking for aid to drive the anti-slavery men out and to burn Lawrence on the 20th, for which place a large force had left Leavenworth. Lane's force is variously reported at from 300 to 800. Bloody work is looked for.

St. Louis, Aug. 31

Accounts from Kansas, received last night, confirm the capture of Franklin by the Abolitionists, and mention other serious outrages.

Brown's men attacked a colony of pro-slavery settlers at New Georgia, burned their houses, destroyed their property, and drove the settlers off.

On the 13th inst., about fifty Abolitionists attacked the house of a Mr. White and drove him to Missouri.

On the 15th, Brown, with Lane's men, 500 strong, attacked Treadwell's settlement, and forced the inhabitants to flee. It is feared they murdered many of them.

Col. Titus, with a company of 20 men, marching to the rescue of Treadwell's settlement and on the 16th was captured.

It is said that they attacked Leecompton, whipped the U. S. guard, and rescued Robinson and other prisoners confined there.

There is an intense excitement in Western Missouri. An Army is to assemble in Jackson county and march into the Territory forthwith.