

Further Reports of Bloody Work in Kansas.

A letter to the Democrat from Leavenworth, May 31, says a company of pro-slavery men, some days since, had waited on the Free State settlers, and commanded them to leave Kansas within a specified time, or suffer the consequences.

Mr. Phillips, the correspondent of the Tribune, being compelled to leave, went to Lawrence.

Judge Conway, who was arrested on the 28th, was confined that day and night, with guards stationed over him, but on the following morning was released, and commanded to leave the territory; not obeying, he was that evening conducted by a committee on board the steamer, and sent down the river.

Mr. Latta, another Judge, was ordered to leave, and did so. Robert Riddle had also left. Several others have been commanded to leave.

Mr. Shoemaker, a land receiver, and the only government officer in Kansas known to be a Free State man, is to be notified to leave.

Lady Leavenworth has also been advised to move away to avoid difficulty.

The writer says the Free State men do not manifest sufficient nerve for the crisis, but thinks that if the reports are true that the Free State settlers in the southern part of the territory are in arms, and compelling the pro-slavery men to retreat to Missouri, the effect will be good in the Northern part.

It is reported that 500 men are marching from Wisconsin to Kansas, but it is probably without foundation.

The Kansas City Enterprise (pro-slavery) issued an extra on the 2d inst, which is re-published to-day in the Evening News. This extra says that J. M. Baynard, left St. Bernard for Westport on Friday last, and, as he has not been heard from since, it is supposed that he has been murdered by the abolitionists. John W. Forman, H. Hamilton, and John Lux, who went out in search of Baynard, were taken by the Abolitionists, and threatened with hanging.

The extra further says:—Marshal Donaldson and seven men, on Friday night last, were fired upon from Wagoner's house, near Lawrence, by a party of fifty Abolitionists. A short conflict ensued, which resulted in the wounding of several of the Marshal's posse.

H. H. Carty, just from the Territory, states that some men, belonging to the same company with himself, were attacked, and all seriously injured by the Abolitionists. He came for men and horses, and twenty-five of Buford's party will immediately start to the rescue.

Capt. Patts' Company, numbering 45 men, went to Hickory point to suppress the outrages in that vicinity, but were attacked by 150 Abolitionists, and two of his men killed. Another fight between the same parties, occurred near Black Jack, in which nine Abolitionists and 13 pro-slavery men were killed. Among whom were Capt. Patts and James McGee. Capt. Long's company of Wyandotte Indians were united to Capt. Patts' company.