THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 28.

From the Charleston Evening News of 25th.

South Carolina

The last issue of the Charleston *Courier* contains the following:

The Bank of the State of South Carolina is the agent of the State to effect the loan. The bonds to be issued are for sums of $50 and $100 and $500, each bearing an interest of 7 per ct., payable semi-annually at the State Treasury, and the principal is redeemable at six, eight and ten years.

Subscriptions for the loan will be received by the Bank in Charleston and its Branches and by all the Banks in the State. They will also be received by the Clerks of the Court in the several districts of the State. When the subscriptions are paid to the Bank of the State the bonds will be delivered.

The purpose of this loan presents an appeal to the patriotism of the people which must secure its being promptly taken up. It is needless to enlarge on the momentous consequences dependent on the prompt completion of the loan. Apart from considerations of patriotism, the bonds present the most advantageous investment of money which can be made.

The interest is large, and the security superior to any other that can be offered.

The citizens of Charleston and of the State are called upon to come forward promptly and take up the loan."

The Border Slaves States.

The Mobile *Advertiser* don't think the Border Slave States will ever join the Southern Confederacy; and, indeed, it rather believes that they ought not to be allowed to, since they can be of greater service to us (that is, to the Cotton States) as members of the Union than they can be as members of our own Confederacy."

We commend this to those in Missouri who think that the first, last, and sole duty of the State is to "go" with the Cotton States. The Cotton States don't want us, and wouldn't welcome us; and if, in defiance of all the rules of good breeding, we should force ourselves into their society, we would be snubbed like poor relations, and forced to take the lowest seats in the new Confederacy. The Cotton States only want to use the Border Slave States; and would therefore prefer that they should act as a barrier to keep off the Abolitionists than to come in for a share in the bentitude of the partnership.

But our Mobile cotemporary counts still more largely on the "services" of the Border Slave States. It thinks "it is preposterous to suppose that any of the Border Slave States will permit a Government, of which they form a part, to make war upon the Cotton States. This is not the important question. The real query is will the Border States "permit" the *Southern Confederacy* "to make war upon" a Government "of which they form a part."—*St. Louis News.*

Dr. Geo. H. Keyser.

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DR. GEO. H. KEYSER,
No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Another Cure by Dr. Schenck.—I called on Dr. Schenck some time ago in one of his visits to Pittsburgh, at the office of: Dr. Keyser, No. 140 Wood st. He was examining patients with lung diseases. One of my lungs and the bronchial tubes were found to be badly diseased. Oftentimes when I coughed I expectorated blood and matter in large quantities. I had night sweats and a hard cough, and was greatly debilitated. Dr. Schenck prescribed for me his "PULMONIC SYRUP," "SEAWEED TONIC" and "MANDRAKE PILLS" and after taking these medicines for a time I recovered health. I do not spit any more blood or matter, and the cough has nearly left me. I live in Coshocton county, Unity township, P. O. where I am well known, and any person can call on me if they desire.

Pittsburgh, August 27, 1860. MARTIN KOCH.

N. B. Since the above was written, Mr. Koch has entirely recovered, and continues well, having regained his usual health.

I, WILLIAM W. ALEXANDER, residing on Ann street, Allegheny city, do hereby certify that I have been a sufferer from severe cough and pain in the breast for about eight years. During the whole of this time I have had general debility and depression of spirits. I tried every remedy I could hear of, but nothing took hold of my disease. I heard of Doctor Schenck's "PULMONIC SYRUP," but knowing so can personally that it had cured, I had no confidence in it. In April, 1856, I took a severe cold, accompanied with a violent cough, difficulty of respiration, and night sweats, which so prostrated me that I was confined to my room for two months.

Several of my friends who called to see me, spoke in very high praise, of the good they knew what it had done. My prostration and debility discouraged me considerably, and I made up my mind to make no more money for doctors or medicine, but would take the chances, live or die, as I had been so long sick that I felt completely discouraged. However, after reading several advertisements in the "Pittsburgh Dispatch" of Sat. I decided to give Dr. Schenck's medicines a fair trial, and now, nearly two years afterwards, I am in good health, by taking less than one dollar's worth of Dr. Schenck's medicine. I unhesitatingly state that it was indeed a perfect cure of me. I am a well man, and I attribute my good health and vigor of constitution entirely to Dr. Schenck's medicine. I advise better health to day, Feb. 4th, 1857, than