MEMPHIS APPEAL.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1866.

☞ Correspondents must bear in mind the rule of writing on one side only of the sheet, in order to enable us to make use of their favors.

MEMPHIS AND ST. LOUIS.

We have been favored with a copy of the communication addressed by the Committee of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, to the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis. The interest and importance of the subject will command for it a general perusal.

CHRISTIAN CHARITY.

A poor little orphan girl, some seven years of age, was, some days since, found wandering, homeless about the streets, and taken to the Station-house. She is fatherless, motherless, and so far as can be learned, without any relations or friends. Herfather, she says, died in the Federal Hospital. A prisoner at the Station-house, who has been an inmate of the jail six months, awaiting trial on a very grave though not infamous charge, and who, on account of his health, has been allowed to occupy quarters where his family can visit him, touched with compassion for this poor little waif rather than see her left to the rude association of a prison, sent her home with his own daughter, who is now taking care of her. He is however, a poor man, and has five other little dependent ones, whose bread and sustenance depend upon him. Should the trial which he has continually desired, result in his enlargement, this little creature will have, even then, but a precarious shelter; for his death, at any time—and who has any sure lease of life?— would suspend the support she now shares with his own. It does seem to us that, in this great city, where there are thousands of persons possessed of ample means, there must be among them at least one whose heart is imbued with the like feelings of this Samaritan of the City Prison, and who will be willing to give a better assurance for the future of this fatherless, motherless little one, than it is possible for him to provide, under present or any probable future circumstances.

Should there be such an one, it would be a good day's work to resolve, and to put that resolution into action, to take this little orphan off his hands. Further information may be obtained, if desired with that view, at the editorial office of this paper.

WHITE HOUSE RECEPTIONS.

No word expresses better than the old Santicism "gathering" the numbers, the character, and the spirit of the assemblage, (says the *National Intelligencer* of the thirty-first ultimo), which last night poured into the rooms of the Executive Mansion. From the hour appointed for the evening reception until eleven o'clock the company continued to arrive. Although all the rooms were open, the crowd occupied every inch of available space. A larger and more distinguished collection of men and women, from different States of the Union, and from foreign countries, was seldom seen.

Mrs. PATTERSON and Mrs. STOVKS, continues our metropolitan contemporary, received this immense assemblage with the tranquil ease and unstudied cordiality which characterize them, and which have conciliated for them the sincerest respect and attachment of the public, and endeared them to their personal friends.

The President appeared in excellent health and spirits, and heartily responded to the friendly words which accompanied the respectful salutations of his fellow citizens. He could not but feel that this was a popular outpouring indicative of the sympathy of the great masses of the American people, and of the support which they are determined to render to him in the discharge of his great duties.

CONGRESS—THE PRESIDENT.

There is in Congress, says a New York contemporary, a strong and desperate faction under the control of adroit leaders, who will leave no stone unturned in their efforts to compass the defeat of his policy and render his administration powerless for good or evil, unless he follows their leading. We have heretofore shown that the object of this faction, under the lead of STEVENS, is to postpone definite action, and in the meantime gather together scraps of one sided information, excluding all evidence on the side of the President, and at the proper time promulgate this to the world under the official sanction of the committee. This faction, as it now stands, does not embrace more than one-third of either House of Congress. But under their system of tactics, with aid and comfort from members of the President's Cabinet, they have succeeded thus far in carrying all their points in the lower House. They are gradually undermining the President, and unless he gives the Conservative portion of Congress some assurances of support by decisive deeds, and thus strengthens their hands, he will soon be forced to a direct choice between following the lead of the Radicals or that of the Democats. When once placed in this position he will be unable to maintain his proud and noble place above all parties; but, by the force of necessity, he will be compelled to adapt his course to one or the other. In the vote of the fifty-three Republicans for qualified suffrage in the District of Columbia the President is furnished with a plain solution of the difficulties which now await them. In this vote he will find the material to avert the danger which threatens his administration. Unless Mr. JOHNSON seizes this opportunity, and acts upon it without delay, the power that he now holds and can wield will pass forever from his hands. Inasmuch as the Radicals in Congress are determined not to allow him a voice in their schemes until they have so fortified their position as to make their success certain in spite of the President, ANDREW JOHNSON has no other course left than the removal of all those men from his Cabinet who are directly or indirectly in complicity with that faction. This is no time for hesitation or doubt. Silence and inaction on the part of the Executive as all the Radicals in Congress want. If the promises and professions of such men as Stanton induce the President to delay action, let him remember the fate of MCCLELLAN, who listened to and relied upon these same promises in his behalf. This Cabinet is not his own, and the people will sustain him in removing one or all. Let him, then, remove the leading conspirator, and he will find the clouds which now threaten his administration disappearing in the mist before the morning sun. The conservative portion of Congress will take courage, and, with the assurance of the support of the President, backed by the people, the policy of his administration will be indorsed by even this Congress, confidence will be restored, the Union men North and South be able to maintain their position, and disunionism, whether from Secessionists in the South or Radical Jacobins in Congress and at the North, will receive its final quietus.

☞ The President on Friday sent to the Senate the report of Gen. Sherman relative to the Department of Mississippi. It relates mainly to his trip to Arkansas, and he intimates that the interests of that State would be subserved in the completion and repairs of certain railroads which received great damage by material being taken during the war. To further this end he recommends employing certain negro regiments in cutting wood for ties, in order to assist in completing the railroad from Memphis to Little Rock.

☞ Washington dispatches state, as if by authority, that the Government has decided that Mr. Davis shall be tried for treason and other high crimes before a military commission. The significant announcing to Washington, therefore, of such distinguished Generals as Sherman, Sheridan and Meade, and the arrival, also, of Burton Harris, who was the private secretary of Mr. Davis during the war, may now be understood.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 2, 1866.

To the President and Members of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of St. Louis:

Gentlemen: The undersigned, having been appointed a Committee, by the Chamber of Commerce, of this city, to correspond with the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, and other public bodies and persons concerned in reference to a railroad connection between Memphis and St. Louis, beg leave of the Honorable Body in the performance of that duty, log leave, respectfully to say that the measure proposed is regarded here with great favor, and as of the highest material interest to your city and our city, one to prove there to come, not less to the Great Mississippi Valley than either St. Louis or Memphis. And they further assure you, that the merchants of this city, as indicated by the action as now taken, and as otherwise manifestantially demonstrated to you, desire to cultivate and enlarge their relations with St. Louis. You may determine what these relations have before have been, or, hereafter, may be, worth to you. There is not, as you are aware, a city line of steamboats of large tonnage, in the immediate trade of the two cities, independently of the transient boats.

Other cities, Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati, are also competitors for the trade of Memphis, and the Valley south of Memphis, and are seeking if we may supply and amenity the gulch, by her straight through road to a point almost in sight of your City, and, if we do not, they will, if we do not, they will, if we do not, they will