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BY TELEGRAPH.

From Memphis, via Richmond,

Arrival of the Commissioner of the Confederate Provisional Government to the War Department.

Richmond, March 12.—The Commissioner of the Provisional Government, with Generals Beauregard and Bragg, Aides-de-Camp of the President, and Colonel Chesnut, arrived here this morning.

A telegram from Atlanta dated the 10th, says that Governor Brown has been appointed Senator of Georgia, (Hon. Toombs having resigned), at the instance of the Assembly Council of Georgia, and of the commander of the Tennessee, who went to Laughlin for that purpose.

In the House of Commons, on the 28th, Lord Palmerston said that Sir Robert Peel had used language personally insulting to O'Donoghue. The latter addressed words out of the House which, if spoken within, would have led to a challenge. Lord Palmerston said that Sir Robert Peel was his friend, and the question at issue must be settled in the House by an apology for the insulting language from O'Donoghue. No apology.

Troubles are increasing in France. Two thousand workmen proceeded to the Place de la Bastille on the 24th, and in attempting to march round the column of July were dispersed by the police.

Washington, March 10.—The stars and stripes are floating over Centreville. It was evacuated last night. Our forces are in full possession.

Reports of important movements of troops are in circulation.

There are bitter and angry complaints North for allowing the Merrimac to escape scot-free while at large in the Sounds.

Fortress Monroe, March 12.—Van Dorn's despatches to the War Department, under date of the 9th, announce that he was victorious on the 7th, and stays on the field of battle.

Richmond, March 12.—Intelligence of the death of McCulloch and others on the right wing, is deemed it judicious to alter his position, accordingly withdrew his command to the west of Fayetteville, thirteen miles from the battle field. He retired in good order. Van Dorn on both sides very heavy. This is reliable.

The Senate refused to pass the resolution of the House ordering Congress to print no extra and between this year.

Information received from Gen Van Dorn by Congressmen state that on Sunday morning, 9th, Generals Van Dorn and Price had by a flank movement turned the enemy's position and outflanked his batteries.

General Van Dorn then drew up in line of battle in the enemy's rear, and sent a courier to Fitz to harass up his cavalry. Fitz with twenty miles off. The enemy's army is represented to be Fitz on one side, an impassable river on the other, and the Rebel Army in front. It is generally believed possible for the enemy to escape.

Memphis, March 13.—Leading Northern journals bewail the terrible sacrifice of brave men and vessels which were destroyed in the Battle by the Merrimac, and denounce the blind disobedience of orders of the Federal authorities as the cause of the disaster. Stanton is blamed for the loss, which was as equally disastrous as Bull's Run.

The mighty question North is, who is to blame? Abolitionists' journals should have known better than to have taken it for granted that the Merrimac would be allowed to come out of the Roads unmolested. Old-fashioned lumber batteries in infant heads. The Stuart urges a trail and foot battle within a thousand days. The sand wood of the Navy and Navy Department is shamed out.

Washington, March 10.—The Merrimac has escaped as many as boats, and returned to Norfolk unmolested.

The State prisoners arrived at Alexandria on the 8th, in charge of Lieut. Col. Wood, and were locked up there until they should take the oath of allegiance, and they unanimously refused.

Dispatches say that before long Lincoln and Hamlin will occupy the place of seating the two in many years at Norfolk, by means of a new and liquid fire, which they brought Lafayette Congress ago.

Gen. Wool, who commanded the Monitor, is the lion in Washington. His head and face are closely bandaged, and he is led from place to place. When he was introduced to the Congressmen and Cabinet meeting, he was received with applause, and he made a speech, and he arranged his head, saying, "I wish to thank you enough."

Gen. Wool and the Navy Department assist of any war to the telegraph dispatches, which come thick, as to who on board the Congress and Cumberland were killed and wounded.

Charlestown, March 10.—Winchester is certainly evacuated.

Baltimore, March 10.—Dix announces fresh that he does not see more passes to go South will be granted.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe says Worden, of the Monitor, was wounded by fragments of shell from the Merrimac, but not dangerously. Lieut. Greene was stunned and carried away.

The naval authorities at Washington are confident that the Merrimac was disabled, and that the Monitor will return.

It is announced that the steamers in the Norfolk papers that the Merrimac was a failure was, perhaps, a rebel ruse.

Baltimore, March 10.—Captain Davis, late flag officer of the South American squadron, has been appointed Lieutenant-in-the service of Florida, and Brownrigg, Georgia, for the Federal fleet.

The fight in Hampton Roads shocked the Northern people somewhat unfavorably.

Boston, March 12.—The Savannah *News* of the 8th says that the enemy, running in on Sunday to our side, says passengers report that Captain Fitz Charles's company, in Emory River, fired on a Federal boat, killing 25 or 30.

At the last accounts there was a battle being fought on the mountains near Pocotaligo. The forces number 30000 strong and the Confederate 20000.

No doubt we will capture the whole Federal force.

Washington Intelligence.

(Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.)

There is much excitement occasioned by the discovery of a plot that had been formed by Wade and others for the overthrow of the War Department, from the conduct of the war committee, and passed points then about, authorizing the President to take possession of roads; also authorizing him to extend roads and telegraph lines, and to appoint officers to operate them.

It appears that since the passage of the bill, a contract has been made by the War Department to build a railroad one hundred and twenty miles long from Lebanon, Kentucky, to Glasgow, Tennessee. The House to-day repealed that portion of the bill almost unanimously.

The troops on the Potomac will not be paid until the paymasters are through with their business for the Union in the West and on the Peninsula.

Provost was out on Saturday's excursion to the Rebel lines, because the invitation didn't reach him in time, and then through the mail, and reached Provost Sat. 9th. He was the eighth man dismissed.

Colonel Woods, Major Zagonyi and Sergeant Corbett, were among the officers who received congratulations from Hancock Corbett, retaining colors.

Colonel Lee brought to Governor Curtin a dispatch from Hancock Corbett, retaining colors.

Mr. Trumbull's speech on the confiscation bill was very strong, and had a marked effect. He argued that slaves employed in any manner were property, and, of course, may be the subject of confiscation. The bill will have a decided majority in the Senate.

The Maryland treaty commissioners, &c., were received in executive session—ayes, 9; nays, 32. The session will be the occasion of Gen. Scott's retirement from the service.

In the session of the chamber, on the 8th, Mr. Wickliffe, military skate-catching, Wickliffe said, Gen. Grant traded twelve horses, belonging to Gen. Lee, to Fort Donelson, and pocketed the money.

October sold $200,000 worth of shares, belonging to Unionists, very excited from these causes.

Lieut. Kennedy was killed by the Merrimac.

The Herald has a letter from the New York privateer, all officers of the Government, Commissioners and Consuls resigning, no one left to act as agents; Jacob Thompson pay all fees and charges, and the Government pay all fees and charges, and that all soldiers be taxed to the Confederate dollars and upward, three hundred dollars per cent; five hundred and fifty dollars per cent; five thousand dollars per cent; twenty per cent; three thousand dollars per cent; fifteen per cent; two thousand dollars per cent; ten per cent; one thousand dollars per cent; five per cent, to be followed by the resigning officers from soldiers, and paid into the Treasury.

The Senate, Chairman of the Senate Committee of Claims, to-day introduced a bill to prevent citizens of loyal citizens in the Confederate States from collecting debts due them from citizens of the United States, and to provide for the payment of such debts by the Government of the United States, and to provide for the payment of such debts by the Government of the United States, and to provide for the payment of such debts by the Government