DAILY BEE
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
Chartres street.
Subscriptions taken by the week, with the usual allowance for the six numbers, payable to the Carrier.
Daily Bee, one year in advance $12
Semi-Weekly Paper, one year $5
Single copies of the Daily Bee, one cent each.
No subscription taken for less than one week's notice is required before they can be allowed to discontinue.
Any person receiving the paper through some of the carriers or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and called to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 19, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By McCurren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at their mart, furniture; at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a lot of ground with improvements in the Third District.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at 91 Camp street, the sloop Slide Along-sales, at the same time and place, coffee, beef, flour, sugar, whisky, pilot bread and brandy; at 11 o'clock, at the same place, flour.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, Parique chewing tobacco; at 11 o'clock, at No. 112 Chartres street, flour; at 12 o'clock, M., at the same place, furniture.

By W. P. Vincent, at 10 o'clock, at auctioneer No. 81 Carondelet street, foreign and American dry goods.

The purser of the Morning Star has our thanks for acceptable favors.

The clerk of the steamer Atlantic will accept our thanks for kind attentions in furnishing us with St. Louis and Memphis papers.

Next Steamer from New York.—The Gov. Washington was advertised to leave New York for New Orleans on the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. This steamer ought to reach New Orleans in two days from this time.

E. T. Montgomery will sell this day, Saturday, September the 19th, as follows: At 11 o'clock, at auctioneer, 93 Camp street, there will be sold the sloop Slide Along, in complete sailing order, also, flour, coffee, sugar, beef, pilot bread, fine old grain whisky, and a large variety of other groceries; at 11½ o'clock, at 93 Camp street, there will be peremptorily sold 200 barrels flour; at 11 o'clock, at old auction mart, 87 Camp street, an unusual large sale of elegant furniture, piano fortes, paintings, glass and china ware. For full particulars see advertisements.

Sales to-day at auction by McCurren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, of armoire, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, mirrors, mattresses, &c., and at 12 o'clock, at Merchants Exchange a lot of ground in the Third District.

D. E. Murphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of the public in general to the various sales advertised for this day. See auction advertisements.

The Latest from the North and from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE MORNING STAR

FURTHER FROM CHARLESTON.

MORRIS ISLAND EVACUATED

THE FIGHT STILL GOING ON.

Important Correspondence Between Fernando Wood and President Lincoln

ANOTHER IRON RAM LEAVES LIVERPOOL

The steamship Morning Star from New York on the 10th, reached here yesterday evening about 10 o'clock, bringing dates from New York to the 9th, and we gather some interesting particulars not contained in yesterday's dispatches from the South west Pass.

Operations Before Charleston.

The New York *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondence of the 8th sends us the following dispatches taken from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 8th:

MORRIS ISLAND EVACUATED.

Charleston, Sept. 7, 1863.—The enemy had advanced their skippers up to the moat of Wagner, and, it being impossible to hold it, Beauregard ordered its evacuation, which took place at noon.

The enemy hold Cummings's Point, in full view of the city.

Heavy firing is now going on between our batteries on Sullivan's Island and Fort Moultrie and the Monitors.

The following is from the Richmond *Whig* of the 8th:

Charleston, September 7, 1863.—The bombardment was kept up without intermission all day yesterday and far into the night, about one hundred and fifty of our men were killed and wounded at Batteries Wagner and Gregg.

The attempt to assault Battery Gregg was probably battled the enemy had concentrated their leading. Great labor is represented to have been made in the enemy's boats by our guns and rammer.

At dark on Monday, the enemy had left the ridge of sand upon which Fort Wagner stands. *Impossible to hold the work*, General Beauregard ordered its evacuation, which was executed between eight P. M. and one A. M. with success. We spiked the guns of Wagner and Gregg, and withdrew noiselessly in forty barges. Only one barge, containing twelve men, was captured.

The fort now holds Cummings's Point, in full view of the city.

All quiet this morning.

Charleston, September 7—Noon.—A dispatch from Major Stephen Elliott, commanding at Fort Sumter, announces that a flag of truce, demanding the immediate surrender of that fort, has just been received from Admiral Dahlgren by Lieut. Brown, of the steamer Palmetto State.

Gen. Beauregard has telegraphed to Major Elliott to reply to Dahlgren that the gun boats Fort Sumter when he takes it and holds it, and that in the meantime such demands are puerile and unbecoming.

Charleston, Sept. 7—8 P. M.—At 6 o'clock P. M. the iron-clads and Monitors approached Fort Sumter closer than usual and opened a hot fire against it. Our batteries on Sullivan's Island, including those of Fort Moultrie, replied heavily. The firing is still going on.

The following dispatches we find in the New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 10th:

EXTRACTS FROM RICHMOND PAPERS.

Fortress Monroe, September 9.—The following items are from the Richmond *Inquirer* of September 8th:

Atlanta, September 7—The enemy is active above and below Chattanooga.

Atlanta, September 7.—A few of the enemy are at Waynesboro, and another force is advancing on Rome, Georgia.

The following is from the Richmond *Whig* of the 8th:

Chattanooga, September 5.—With the exception of a few shells thrown at our pontoons yesterday nothing has occurred to break the monotony at this place. The enemy is quite active above and below the town, but there are no further indications of an attack. The best informed persons think that no attack will be made here, but an effort will be made to flank us.

Two praties, four regulars and one of Rosecrans's telegraph operators were captured yesterday near Running Waters bridge.

Atlanta, September 7.—Passengers from Chattanooga report a force of the enemy at Waynesboro. Their number was not known.

We learn from Rome that another force is advancing on that point.

A thousand men in stating that the feeling and disposition of the army is one of great desire to meet the enemy, and confidence as to the result probable.

Expedition into Northern Louisiana.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* gives, under the date of the 23d inst., an account of an expedition, composed of Gen. Lowe's division, under Gen. Stevenson, into Northern Louisiana along the route of the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad. It penetrated into the Ouachita country about sixty miles from Vicksburg. There does not seem to have been any serious fighting, though two battalions of cavalry led advance and an occasional skirmish with the cavalry of Col Cogin of Texas. The correspondent says that from the Mississippi river to Bayou Macon, a distance of twenty miles, the country has been destroyed, everything combustible being swept away; but from Bayou Bœuf to Monroe it is eden like in beauty. At the approach of the expedition to the last named place 3000 bales of cotton were burned.

The Latest from Chattanooga—Also from Arkansas.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* of the evening of the 10th contains the following:

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At 10 o'clock today Gen. Crittenden took peaceable possession of Chattanooga.

Gen. Wood was put in command of the place.

The principal portion of the rebel infantry left Chattanooga yesterday morning, their cavalry remaining till this morning.

The headquarters of the expedition will probably be at Chattanooga to-morrow.

The rebels are in rapid retreat, but our communications are such that they can hardly get off wagons and using other means to obstruct our further passage over the mountains.

Our advance threatens the Georgia State road, which is the rebel line of retreat.

Fighting in the Kanawha Valley.

The Memphis *Argus* of the 11th says:

The recent fight between the Federal forces, under Gen. Averill, and the rebels, under Jones, in the Kanawha valley, is represented as very severe. Parties just arrived at Wheeling from the scene of action make the following statement:

Averill, with from 5000 to 6000 men, attacked Jones at Gilbert's Ford, on the Tug Fork, and after a hard fight, Averill has one of his guns captured by the rebels. Jones's loss was represented to be from 300 to 500 killed and wounded. Gen. Jones, Gen. Parsons, Lieut. Colonel Jackson, Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and Brig. Gen. Jones were all slightly wounded. Major Mahan, of the Second Virginia, was seriously wounded. Lieut. French, of Company E, Second Virginia, was shot through the knee. Captain Ewing (artillery) was shot through the side.

The Fourteenth Pennsylvania suffered a heavy loss, as it was exposed to the hottest of the battle. Col Schoonmaker was killed.

Averill captured the Highland county Court, which was in session at the time, and destroyed the saltpeter works.

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The engagement was confined to sharpshooters firing from under cover. The rebels had 2000 men and three pieces of artillery.

They retreated across the river, burning the bridge behind them and took up a strong position in the woods, on the west side of the bayou, where their sharpshooters can pick off any person approaching the east bank.

The bayou cannot be crossed without pontoons.

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Some months ago it was known that a correspondence, relative to measures for the inauguration of peace, had taken place between Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York, and President Lincoln. This correspondence, though it created no little excitement, and was anxiously inquired for at the time, was then, for reasons not assigned, withheld from publication, and only now has light about two weeks ago. We copied it below.

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New York, December 5, 1862.

To Hon Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

Dear Sir: On the 24th of November last, I was advised by authority which I deemed likely to be well informed as well as reliable and truthful, that the Southern States would send representatives to the next Congress, provided that a full and general amnesty should permit them to do so. No guarantees or terms were stated by the authority referred to. Deeming this information of great value, if well founded, I communicated it in substance to the Hon Geo Opdyke, the Mayor of this city, whom I knew to hold confidential relations to members of your administration, and proposed through him that if this information would benefit the correspondence under its own inspection, I would undertake to procure something definite and positive from persons connected with the so-called Confederate authorities.

Mr. Opdyke stated in reply that several senators from the New England States were then in the city on their way to Washington, and that he would at once communicate the proposition and address me of the answer. On using that these gentlemen were your friends, and supposing that they would immediately confer with you on their arrival at the capital, and suppose the chief I should be speedily advised of this news, I have delayed until now making a communication direct to you. I now learn, however, from Mr Opdyke, the day, that he failed to see the senators when in New York, and that he had not made the proposition, and that, consequently, I am still in possession of it. As citizen, deeply impressed with the great necessity of restoring the Union of these States, I lack your immediate attention to the subject. The magnitude of the interest at stake warrant some executive action, predicated upon this information, if it be only to ascertain if it be grounded upon even probable foundation.

If it shall prove groundless, no harm shall have been done, provided the inquiry be made, as it will be, without compromising the Government or injury to the cause in which it is now engaged. If, however, it shall prove well founded, there is no estimate too high to place upon its national value. Now, therefore, Mr President, I suggest that a gentleman, with former political and social relations with least several of the Southern rebels, may be admitted to hold unofficial correspondence with them on this subject, the correspondence to be submitted to you. It may be thus ascertained what, if any, credence may be given to those statements, and also whether a peaceful solution of the present struggle may not be attainable. I am prompted to this suggestion and to your good well known desire to produce this result. Your exalted position, the embarrassments, and the responsibilities which surround you on all sides, the bleeding condition of the country, becoming exhausted not only in the impoverishment of blood, life blood, and the death of freedom, but the determination and consequent destruction of our political institutions—all call upon you, as our chief ruler, by all means to ascertain whether the time has not arrived when other methods than those fighting may not accomplish what military force has failed to do. The origin of this struggle you forgave that such a time would come.

Your inaugural address, delivered near two years ago, pointed out with prophetic vision the certain results of the impending conflict of arms. Your language then was: "Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you." You saw that, after a bloody and fratricide struggle, the still, small voice of reason would intervene and settle the controversy. We know that since the establishment of Christian civilization negotiations and compromises have sooner or later determined every military contest. It cannot be otherwise now. Has not the time arrived when, to quote your own language, we should cease fighting, at least long enough to ascertain whether the identical questions about which we began the fight may not be amicably and honorably adjusted, and the terms of intercourse be once more peacefully established? It is to this end that I now address you, with confidence in your patriotism, and with no desire to intrude or with your legitimate constitutional prerogatives.

I am, with respect, yours, very truly,

FERNANDO WOOD.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO MR. WOOD.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, December 12, 1862.

Hon Fernando Wood:

My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 5th, with accompanying note of the same date, was received yesterday. The most important paragraph in the latter, as I consider, is in these words: "On the 24th of November last I was advised by an authority which I deemed likely to be well informed, as well as reliable and truthful, that the Southern States would send representatives to the next Congress, provided that a full and general amnesty should permit them to do so. No guarantees or terms were stated by the authority referred to." Deeming this information of great value, if well founded, I communicated it in substance to the Hon Geo Opdyke, the Mayor of this city, whom I knew to hold confidential relations to members of your administration, and proposed through him that if the Government would permit the correspondence under its own inspection, I would undertake to procure something definite and positive from persons connected with the so-called Confederate authorities."

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Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,815.

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STILL LATER.

Arrival of the Scotia off Cape Race.

Cape Race, September 9.—The steamship Scotia from Liverpool on the 29th, via Queenstown on the 30th of August, passed here, en route for New York, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. She was boarded by the newsboat of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained, which is three days later.

The ship Anglo-Saxon was burned by the Florida on the 24th of August, thirty miles south east of Kinsale. She had a cargo of coal on board, and was in charge of a channel pilot at the time.

The report says that the Florida proceeded to Brest and landed the crew of the Anglo-Saxon there, while another says that she landed them in Spanish port at Kinsale.

The Liverpool *Post* has a report that the Alabama has gone into Cherbourg for repairs, and that the Florida is at Brest. The report lacks confirmation.

The sales of Cotton for the week have been 113,000 bales, nearly all that belong to speculators and exporters. The market was buoyant, and advanced 1 to 1d.

Breadstuffs and Provisions flat.

Consols closed at 93½ @ 93¾ for money.

A letter from Frankfort says that the American Consul there continues to display the Stars and Stripes in conjunction with the Stars and Stripes.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.—*Liverpool*, August 31 Evening.—The *Circular des Financiers* publishes a summary of the note appended to the French dispatch to Russia, regarding Poland, emphatically maintaining that the three Powers have a right to demand the performance of the freely engagements towards Poland.

The Austrian note to Russia remarks that foreign interference arises from the nature of the insurrection in Poland. Poland would, if its tranquil Kingdom had performed her engagements.

Austria thinks that Russia ought certainly not to object to a conference of eight powers, and in case of doing so Austria will always find herself responsible for the consequences.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* believes that the American protest in regard to Mexico would be presented to the French Government in the course of the coming week.

The King of the Belgians recommends the Archduke Maximilian to insist on certain conditions before accepting the crown of Mexico. These conditions are equivalent to a refusal of the crown.

The imperial family of Vienna stand resolved that if the Archduke accepts the crown of Mexico they will renounce all his political rights as a member of the house of Austria.

The Polish question remained without change.

The Grand Duke Constantine had left Warsaw for St. Petersburg.

The Emperor of Austria is to visit Queen Victoria in Scotland.

Rio de Janeiro dates to the 8th of August had been received. Coffee was at 5½@5½ to 5½@5½. Exchange was at 26½ to 27.

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

The War Region—The Japanese Forts Silenced by the United States Steamer Wyoming—Bombardment by the British Vessels.

San Francisco, September 9.—Dates from Japan to the 26th have been received.

The English frigate Medusa, bound from Nagasaki to Kanagawa by the inland passage, was on the 14th of July, attacked by the same forts and vessels that had previously fired on the American ship Pembroke. The Medusa sustained twenty-four shots, and was much injured. She had four men killed and six wounded.

On the 20th July the American steam frigate Wyoming arrived at Kanagawa, from a trip to joining the Daimio, whose vessels and forts had fired on the Pembroke. The Wyoming reported having shelled her work well. She blew up the Japanese steamer Sacrifield, silenced nearly all the neighboring forts, and left the Japanese steamer Leneck in a sinking condition. The Wyoming received twenty shots, and had five men killed and six wounded when she deemed it prudent to proceed to Kanagawa.

The morning of July 21st, Admiral Jerez in the British steamer Semiramis, returned to Kanagawa from a visit to the Inland Sea. The Semiramis in Simonoseki Straits. The British steamer Credin received a fire from the Japanese batteries which, with the forts, were bombarded for about three hours. One hundred and fifty three British troops then landed, who destroyed the forts, batteries and town, spiked the guns and blew up the powder magazine, besides burning a village.

But little light was shown by the Japanese after being shelled out of the forts, and what they did do was from behind trees and the points of rocks. Two thousand Japanese troops are reported to be descending toward the British vessels, but it is not thought that they will attempt to pass within the range of their guns.

Nothing at the last accounts could be seen of the Japanese steamer Leneck and Sacrifield, but the top mast of one of the sunken vessels. The casualties of the British in the action were three killed.

Latest from the North by the Morning Star.

The following dispatch was received by the *Picayune* office, giving news brought by the Morning Star:

New York, September 10.—Batteries Wagner and Gregg were evacuated on the 6th instant, the Confederates spiking their guns. The evacuation of Gregg was effected by the garrison of Wagner.

Latest from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamship St. Mary.

The United States transport steamer St Mary arrived this morning from Philadelphia, with dates to the 8th instant, from which we compile the following:

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

Siege Progressing Favorably—Capt. O. C. Badger Badly Wounded.

The U S transport steamer New Jersey, Capt Hoxie, arrived at this port yesterday, from the fleet off Charleston, having left this on Thursday last, September 3d. The New Jersey will remain here for repairs, she having grounded on the bar during a gale of wind last month.

When she left, the operations against Charleston were progressing favorably. On Tuesday, September 1st, there was a general engagement between the ironclads and Fort Wagner, Sumter and Moultrie, which lasted through the night, causing much damage to the forts.

The Navy Department to-day received a brief dispatch from Fortress Monroe, giving a report of the operations against the rebel batteries before Charleston to the 4th inst., when all was still progressing favorably, also stating that Lieut. Commander Badger, first captain, had his leg broken while in the turret. This is the third casualty among the respective captains of the fleet during the last three months. Capt Taylor being disabled by sickness, and Capt Rodgers being killed.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, September 9.—The steamship S R Spaulding, Captain Hopkins, left at 4 o'clock yesterday morning for Beaufort, N C, and Charleston, S C. Major General Foster and a portion of his staff took passage on the Spaulding for Newbern, N C.

Fortress Monroe, Va., September 9.—Flag of truce steamer Express, Captain Clark, left Fortress Monroe this morning, at 9 o'clock, for Charleston, in charge of Major John E Mulford, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, on a mission to rebel Commissioner Ould. She took up no prisoners of war.

GEN. BURNSIDE.—

Official information received here from Cincinnati through up to the 5th and 5th inst states that part of his cavalry force had arrived at Knoxville, while others were at Morristown and London, on the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, which towns are northeast and southwest respectively from Knoxville.

Another dispatch of the same date says:

It is represented that when Burnside arrived before Kingston, the enemy left back and retreated. At this point a cavalry force, sent out from Gen. Rosecrans's army at Chattanooga, eighty miles distant south, joined Gen. Burnside's forces. The latter pushed on his column to London, where a sharp fight took place; but the enemy was completely routed, with considerable loss. Our casualties in all the skirmishes were trifling.

Gen. Burnside met with but slight resistance before occupying Knoxville.

LOSS OF A LAKE STEAMER.—*Chicago*, Sept. 7.—The steamer Planet arrived here this morning, bringing news that the steamer Sophisam foundered on Lake Superior, on the 28th of August, and that all on board except the wheels room were lost.

MARINE DISASTER.—*New York*, Sept. 7.—Bark *Mechanic*, of Searsport, was burned at sea. The crew and passengers took to the boats. One boat, containing Capt Bain, five passengers and four others, was picked up and brought to this port. The other boat, containing nine persons, has not been heard from.

The *Ledger's* New York correspondent writes that "Good rules higher and steady at the board, on the 6th. The cotton market was firmer; sales of 500 bales middlings Uplands were made at 60 to 70c.

A letter of the 7th says:

The bank officers were in consultation again this afternoon, in relation to government loan. The result of their action was that they agree to take the $25,000,000. There were few or no modifications of the original proposition, so that the secretary has substantially won the day.

The week opens with a somewhat heavy money market. On call, the supply is reported at 7 per cent, with but a slight demand. Prime paper rates at 7 to 8.

Exchange on Europe is dull and unsettled on London, leading brokers are asking 160 to 162½.

COTTON.—The market is steady. Sales of 700 bales are reported at 60 to 60½ cents for Middling Uplands.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.—A San Francisco dispatch of the 5th states Low's Republican majority for Governor will reach 20,000.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of New York.

New York, September 9.—The steamer City of New York arrived this morning with Liverpool dates to the 26th ult., and via Queenstown to the 27th ult.

The City of Cork arrived out on the 24th ult.

It is stated that a relief mission was being prepared in the Imperial Dock at Brest.

The London *Globe* a Paris correspondent says that it is reported that sundry vessels, modeled after the Alabama, are quietly building for the rebels in French ports. He also alludes to a canard that instructions had been sent to M Drouyn de Lhuys, to propose a joint remonstrance at Washington of the Juarez Mexican representative.

A commission of the Emancipation Society, on the 25th, memorialized Earl Russell to stop the departure of two steam rams, designed for the rebel service, constructed by the builders of the Alabama, and ready to sail from the Mersey. They allege that one was to sail on the 27th of August, and to be received by the Florida, which was hovering on the coast for the purpose. They also allege that the Florida's consort from Mobile, was approaching completion on the Clyde, and call on the Government to promptly interfere and apply the law with vigor, to prevent such hostile acts against a friendly power.

The *Daily News* backs up the memorial by demanding Governmental interposition.

There is nothing new in relation to the Mexican and Polish questions.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.—*London*, August 27.—It is reported that Mr Dayton has received instructions to protest against the French proceedings in Mexico.

European political news is without importance.

The Confederate frigate Atlanta, which put in for repairs, having at bill of health on board, has been forced to go into quarantine.

COMMERCIAL.—*Liverpool*, August 26.—Sales of cotton for three days 44,000 bales, including 20,000 bales to speculators and importers. The market closed buoyant at an advance of ¼ to ⅛d, with a prospect of a further advance.

The advices from Manchester are favorable.

THE LATEST.—*Liverpool*, August 27.—The sales of cotton to day have been 25,000 bales, closing firm and unchanged; the sales to speculators and exporters were 3000 bales.

Additional.

The following is a summary of foreign news dispatch by the steamer Olympus, which sailed from Liverpool on the 26th, and reached per steamer City of New York.

A steamer, supposed to be the Florida, was seen passing down the channel, off Queenstown, on the 23d of August, evidently in the track of American vessels.

It is stated that Mr Slidell had long interviews with M Drouyn de l'Huys, on the 20th and 21st.

The Central Association, for the recognition of the Confederate States at Manchester, has issued a manifesto strongly urging recognition and friendly mediation by the European powers for the interest of all parties.

The London *Times'* city article says that it places no belief in the threats of the Washington Government against France, in regard to Mexico. The general belief is that no American protest would now be feasible and unattended by any threat, for the first really aggressive threat against Napoleon would be the signal for the deliverance of the Confederates.

The *Daily News* says: It is stated that not the least doubt can be entertained that Prince Maximilian has accepted the throne