COLONEL POLK AT NASHVILLE.

A barbecue was given to Mr. Speaker Polk, at the Island Spring near Nashville, on the 6th ult. There was rain during the day, but it seems, from the multitude in attendance, and enthusiasm displayed, that a spirit is alive in Tennessee which wet weather cannot extinguish. We have not room for the proceedings, which occupy the Nashville Union of the 12th ult. We extract from them the letters of General Jackson, Mr. Kendall, and the Hon. A. Huntsman, in reply to invitations. They are interesting and characteristic Mr. Huntsman's is particularly instructive; having been himself an actor at Washington when the intrigue commenced to transfer Tennessee to the Bank and Federal party, and having, as a devoted personal friend to Judge White, made a declaration of principles to preclude the ultimate design of those who sought to make Tennessee a sort of stock in trade, to be disposed of for their personal interest in the political market.—*Easton Whig.*

NASHVILLE, Oct. 24, 1838.

DEAR SIR: To the veteran, who for sixty years has battled in his country's service, the Republican party of Davidson county, respectfully tender an invitation to a barbecue, to be given to the Hon. James K. Polk, at the Island Spring, near Nashville, on Tuesday the 6th day of November next.

Your eminent public services—your advanced age—the large space you have filled in the eyes of mankind, and your ardent attachment to Democratic principles, all combine in urging us to present this request with particular earnestness. You are well aware that a powerful effort is making to compel Tennessee to drink the dregs of that *bitter* cup of which she has already too deeply tasted. The Lieutenants of Mr. Clay are canvassing the State with the view of completing the transfer which was executed at Washington during the last winter. Our aspirations, and your treasured recollections, alike unite to prevent us from silently witnessing this desecration of principles. The Democracy of the country are already aroused, and ardently seeking for information on the all absorbing topics of discussion. To be amongst the people, diffusing light and information, is certainly the duty of the Republican leaders—but in this, as in all other conflicts, they desire at least the *presence*, if not the active assistance, of their old commander.

Permit us, then, to repeat our invitation, and kindly urge its acceptance.

Yours, respectfully.

FELIX ROBERTSON,
JOHN MAXEY,
L. P. CHEATHAN,
WILLO. WILLIAMS,
ROBERT GIBSON,
JOHN P. HICKMAN,
E. GOODRICH,
G. PENNINGTON,
JAMES P. GRUNDY,
MASON VANNOY,
L. E. TEMPLE,
R. ARMSTRONG.

To Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, Hermitage.

HERMITAGE, November 8, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the flattering terms in which you have been pleased to invite me to unite with my Republican friends of Davidson county, in partaking of the barbecue to be given to the Hon. James K. Polk on the 6th instant. Entertaining the highest opinion of this gentleman's patriotism and talents, it is a source of great regret to me that the state of my health will not allow me to join you in paying the tribute which is due to his distinguished services, at this critical juncture in our public affairs.

The present crisis has been forced upon us by the intrigues of the party which has always distrusted the virtue and intelligence of the people, and has invariably sought power by means that would disturb the check and balances of our happy Constitution, and engraft upon our system of Governmen the principles and habits of the Aristocracies of the old world. The people have, however, uniformly detected and baffled all such intrigues, and I despair not of their readiness to expose and disappoint the detestable one to which you refer, as having been set on foot at Washington during the last winter.

You overate, gentlemen, the services it has been my lot to render in the various stations to which I have been called by the voice of my country. I have found that, in every public exigency, the path of my duty was never obscure, because it was generally enlightened by the observation and experience of the free citizens whose servant I was. Both in military and civil life I had the advantage of such light and instruction, and my merit, therefore as your COMMANDER, cannot be more than secondly to that which is due to the brave and intelligent constituency which entrusted to me the defence or temporary guardianship of their rights and interest. This constituency is still the same foe to Federalism that it was in the days of Jefferson, and in the dark hours of the war we waged with Great Britain for the re establishment of our national independence. Such a constituency will never stain its honor by confirming a bargain which appoints a commander for them, who is identified with none of their patriotic services in the tented field, nor with any of their cherished sentiments and views respecting the principles of government.

To this constituency, gentlemen, do I look with undiminished confidence in the present crisis. It is already rallying, as in days of old, around the flag of the Republican party, and it will teach those who act upon the doctrine that the people are incapable of managing their own interests, a lesson that will be as useful as the civil revolution of 1800.

Allow me, in conclusion, to request that you will offer to the company who will be present at the barbecue, the subjoined sentiment, in my name, and believe me.

Very respectfully, your servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Dr. FELIX ROBERTSON and others, committee.

The State of Tennessee: Her motto, principles, not men. She will never surrender it to gratify the ambition of those unworthy sons, who prefer an alliance with Federalism to the maintenance of her old fashioned Republican principles.

JACKSON, TENNESSEE, Oct. 30, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: I have received the invitation the Republican party of Davidson county has so kindly sent me, to participate in a barbecue to be given to the Hon. James K Polk, near the city of Nashville, on the 6th of November. I regret that professional business which cannot be dispensed with, requires my attendance at our courts in the Districts on that day otherwise I should be proud to be with you. Of the Virginia doctrines of '98 I have been an uniform supporter. Mr. Randolph's proverb was; If a man changed his politics after he was thirty years of age, he suspected some dishonest motive' In nine cases out of ten he was right. That an attempt would be made to transfer the State of Tennessee to Mr. Clay, Webster, or Harrison has been strongly suspected by me ever since the winter of 1835.

So strongly was that object pressed upon me indirectly by a person whom I supposed to be a leader in this project, (not Judge White,) that I felt constrained to draw up in writing my objections somewhat in the form of my political creed, and give it to the gentleman. As a supporter of Judge White, I felt perfectly justifiable in this course I had known him for nearly thirty years to be the uncompromising opponent of the U. States Bank, the tariff, internal improvement by the General Government, an a strict construer of the Federal Constitution. I knew that Webster, Clay, and Harrison, entertained the reverse of all those principles These were the great and fundamental principles which separated the Federal from the Republican party in '98. In that contest the Republicans prevailed; I consider that under various names and disguises, the Federal party are now rallying to regain the power they have lost.

What has Tennessee to gain by this? She has stood at the Republican post with unflinching firmness, battling Federalism in every form in which it has been presented. Shall she desert this post, and go over, horse, foot, and dragoons to the Federal ranks? I believe no one contends that Mr. Clay has changed his political principles in the last 20 years. He is the same ardent supporter of the Bank, tariff internal improvement, or what he calls his American system, as he was then. How does this accord with our politics? Tennessee, by her elections and the various resolutions which stand unrescinded upon her legislative records, has not only denounced these doctrines but their great author by name. Is Tennessee to change her politics in toto, and say that these various resolutions upon her journals are legislative falsehoods, and then go over to the support of Mr. Clay and his principles, as he will not come to us or ours? Those who are prepared for this sacrifice may throw the somerset; for myself, I am still a Democrat of '98.

ADAM HUNTSMAN.

From the Baltimore Republican.

JAS. WATSON WEBB, THE PARTIZAN BLOODHOUND, VS. JAMES FENNIMORE COOPER THE GREAT AMERICAN AUTHOR.

The writer of this article is, and ever has been, a whig—but in the employment of his pen for the advancement of his principles, he has deemed it the duty of a political writer to confine himself to politics exclusively, and not to desecrate the sanctity of private character, by making all professions and prominent individuals subservient to partizan rancor.—Entertaining these sentiments, it has often been a matter of regret that some unworthy and reckless editors were retained in our ranks, and that the merits of exalted personages, however foreign their pursuits, should be judged by their devotion to party.

In the N. Y. Courier of the 22d and 23d instant, we have read with unutterable indignation, a tirade of the basest description, against the greatest author America has produced! And the author of those articles is a man who has been branded indelibly, without regard to party, by more than a hundred presses, as a cowardly contriver of murder, who skulked behind a hedge far from danger whilst the butchery was going on.

Webb has also mingled personal animosity with his partisan paragraphs. The secret of this disgraceful attack on Mr. Cooper is, that when Webb was embarking for England, Mr. C. refused to give him letters of introduction to his friends, well aware that W. was famous only from the stigmas attached to his name, and that no respectable man would wish to make his acquaintance.

And yet Webb's yelpings are echoed by a party dog of Philadelphia, who has broken the flimsy leash that cloaked his pretended dignified morality, and throwing off the cowl and cross, now joins the sanguine chase with the rest of the pack. He is now unkennelled, and his spots can no longer be hid from all just men.

Mr. Cooper's name is a 'tower of strength,'—he has a million admirers without distinction of politics—and partisan vituperations of such an irreproachable American novelist, will inevitably result in injury to the party making them.

A WHIG.

☞In reference to the subject of Webb's attack on Mr. Cooper refered to in the foregoing communication, it may be well to append here the following letter from the Novelist to the Editor of the Evening Post. It is only necessary for a Democrat to read the work refered to, to discover why it is the federal press is so open-mouthed in its vituperations on the occasion.—*Balt. Rep.*

Mr. Editor—The Courier & Enquirer of this morning, in a pretended review of Home as Found, contains a series of libellous falsehood of a personal nature. Most of these libels are unworthy of notice but some are of a character that call for refutation in a manner that will not admit of dispute. Of this nature is that which says, "we are aware that Mr. C. once said there were not three ladies in America, and that he was peremptorily made to retract the slander." I feel unwilling to permit this libel, in particular, to go uncontradicted, until the editor of the Courier & Enquirer shall be put to his proofs. In the first place, I have never been called on to retract any thing I ever said, and of course have never had occasion to make any such retraction under the manace implied by the writer of this article, nor did I ever say that there were not three ladies in America. Of the spirit which drags private expressions of this nature into newspapers, even had they been true, it is unnecessary to speak.

It is not true that I call my house "Temple Hall," or Templeton Hall, any more than it is true that I have endeavored to delineate myself in any character of any book I ever wrote. The scene of Home as Found, is transferred to the Templeton of the Pioneers, in order to show the difference which half a century has made in the appearance and usages of an American village. The house in which I live was originally called "Otsego Hall," a name that was early lost in the American term of "Mansion House." On my return from Europe, I found the name changed by the inhabitants to Templeton Hall, with a connection too obvious to need explanation. It is hardly necessary to say that such a name was unpleasant to me, and I caused the old name of Otsego Hall to be revived, in order to get rid of it.

The article of the Courier, so far as relates to facts connected with myself has scarcely a truth, and there is another of its calumnies that I desire to stop at once. I am accused of having written this book with a view to command a higher price in England. I never wrote any thing with a view to higher or lower prices; and as respects this particular book, it was actually sold in England, several hundred pounds lower than those which preceded it, on account of its subject and other circumstances.

I will take this occasion to say, that I never applied for the office of Secretary of the Navy, nor was ever privy to any application having been made by others. In short, I never asked the government for any civil office, but that of Consul, on going abroad.

The editor of the Courier & Enquirer writes as if we were well acquainted. This I deny; he is my junior, and I knew him slightly when a boy, and slightly when a young man. I do not think I have spoken to him on five different occasions, in fifteen years.

As the libels of the article will be made the subject of a legal investigation, I shall say no more. J. F. COOPER.

From the New York Post.

LATE FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The brig Edwin at this port, from Montevideo, brings dates from thence to the 10th Oct. By this arrival we learn that the blockade of Buenos Ayres still continues, and was to be enforced one hundred and seventy-eight days from the 21st September.

Alfred M. Slade, Esq. has been received at Buenos Ayres as the U. S. Consul.

It will be seen below that, while we are trembling at the approach of winter, the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres are elated with the return of spring.

From the British Packet, Sept. 15.

The winter may now be considered as passed, and fortunately for the poor, it has proved a mild one. The blockade has caused but little inconvenience as it regards fuel, and Buenos Ayres during the winter has been really gay, considering all things. We have had Balls and Tertulias in abundance, and also two Theatres open. A stranger witnessing the brilliant and crowded audience at the Argentine and Victoria Theatres on the 7th, 8th, and 9th instants, and the carriages in attendance built in English fashion, would scarcely suppose that the port had been in a state of blockade for nearly six months.

Spring, however is at hand—the swallows tell us this. A party of them for the first time this season, occupied on Monday evening last, their old berth on a portion of the water of the Commercial room, which they quitted on the 26th of March, the day of the notification of the blockade by Admiral Leblanc.—They have now recrossed La Plata's waters at the invitation of Admiral Spring, without any permit from Admiral Leblanc. But their arrival, notwithstanding, was marked with peril, they were closely watched, and nearly caught by a rascally young black "tom cat" belonging to the establishment, who seemed astonished at the appearance of the visiters.

MONTEVIDEO.—This arrival brings no addition to our former intelligence. The blockade still continues and no indications of a change.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—The brig Sophia Eliza, Captain Smith, arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro, with dates to the 10th ult.

St. Pedro de Aranjo Lima has been elected Regent of the Empire. The Jornal do Commercio expresses much satisfaction at this result, and anticipates the best effects therefrom. It however evinces much concern on account of the dissensions and disorders which exist in several of the Provinces, and especially on account of the formidable rebellion in Rio Grande, which it was doubtful whether the government would be able to put down. The organized force of the rebels already amounted to between 6 and 7000 men, half of whom were negroes. Since the engagement of 30th April, so disastrous to the government forces, the revolutionary party had received great accessions, both in numbers and resources. There were about 4000 government troops in the city of Rio Grande (the only part of the Province which remained faithful to the government) and reinforcements were to be added as fast as possible, until the strength of the force should be sufficient to justify offensive operations."

Central America.—Letters of the 27th ult. from Belize, Honduras, states that the province of Guatimala was again in a complete state of revolution, the rebel chief Carrera having taken up arms against the Government for the second time, and with the aid of about 1000 men had captured the old city of Guatimala, nearly every house and church of which he had robbed. He was subsequently driven out by Gen'l. Lalagar, from near Guatamala, after a severe action, in which 200 of his followers were killed. President Marazeu, at the head of 3,000 men from St Salvador, was in pursuit of the rebels, and hopes were entertained that the revolution would soon be suppressed. In consequence of the disturbed condition of the country, the crops of cochineal and indigo were expected to be very short.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Great Britian and Mexico.—The British Minister to Mexico, Mr. PACKENHAM, sailed from England on the 20th ult in the Pique frigate, to touch at Halifax, and thence proceed to Mexico. It is stated that Mr. PACKENHAM is the bearer of instructions with reference to the disputes between France and Mexico, and that he is invested with the requisite powers to mediate between the two parties. The British Government had further instructed SIR CHARLES PAGEE to proceed with a naval force from the mouth of the St Lawrence to the coast of Mexico, to render any protection to British interests that circumstances might require. This force was seen on the 7th inst. in the Gulf, steering for Vera Cruz.—*National Intelligencer.*

THE FRONTIER.

FRONTIER OPERATIONS.—The Detroit Daily Advertiser, states that Major Paine is in command of the U. S. troops in that vicinity, and that 15,000 stand of arms will shortly be in the Arsenal rooms, at Dearbornville. That Journal also states, that the officers of the army are determined to adopt energetic measures to ensure peace and quietness on our borders and to maintain our neutral relations with Great Britain this winter.

Col. Worth—The Ogdensburgh Republican concludes a history of the events in that neighborhood for the week ending the 17th inst, with the following just compliment:

'Great credit is due to Col. Worth, of the U. S. A, for the bold and manly discharge of his responsible and delicate duty in sustaining the honor and character of the government, and his humanity was equally conspicuous in sustaining the supremacy of the laws at home, and in his efforts to diminish the number of those whom it is believed the designing contrivers and plotters of an extensive conspiracy intended to immolate, that they might fan excitement and further inflame the public mind by the blood of their brave but deluded victims'

The Syracuse 'Patriot Express' adds the following to the proceedings of the Oswego meetings, called to take measures for an application to the Canadian authorities in behalf of the prisoners captured at Prescott.

'We learn verbally that the committee entrusted with the whole business, applied, with success, to Col. Worth, of the U. S. A., to proceed to Kingston immediately to consult with the authorities to effect the preservation of a band of men as bold and noble as ever struck a blow for Liberty or unsheathed the sword in the cause of the oppressed.

'We have the greatest confidence that Col. Worth's endeavors will save the prisoners' lives, at least, if not gain their freedom.'

Young men, beware!—A Miss Murson, of Rutherford, has obtained a verdict of $1,425 damages of a gentleman named Hastings, for a breach of promise of marriage.

From the Baltimore Sun.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—This document, coming as it does from the Executive officer of a great and powerful nation, is naturally looked for with great anxiety, not only by the millions of citizens of our own vast Republic, but by the hundreds of millions of inhabitants of the various nations of the civilized world; hence the care and rapidity with which, through public and private channels, this annual State paper is hastened, for thousands of miles over land and sea. This fact alone furnishes much food for reflection, for it cannot be otherwise than deeply interesting to every friend of free and enlightened institutions, to know that the day has arrived when this document is of equal importance with any other, and anticipated in distant nations with more concern than if it emanated from the greatest crowned head of the earth—a fact in itself the fountain of so many interesting thoughts, was little dreamed of by the sage statesmen and politicians of half a century since. At that time, to have urged it would have been deemed evidence of insanity—but under the all wise dispensation of the Great Governor of the world, the sons of America may now, with honest exultation, say—"the stone which the builders refused has become the head of the corner." Again we say, the advocates of rational freedom & human happiness have reason to rejoice.

The present message embraces a variety of interesting topics, upon most of which, in their order, we shall make a few remarks

The opening paragraph, briefly, beautifully and truly recapitulates a variety of blessings which, in the language of the President, truly evinces the beneficence of Providence, and calls for the devout and fervent gratitude of the people on whom they are bestowed.—The whole of these deserving of being highly appreciated by every individual, have been so admirably classed by the Executive, that we cannot refain from repeating them in his own language. He says—

"Though the anticipations of an abundant harvest have not every where been realized, yet on the whole, the labors of the husbandman are rewarded with a bountiful return—industry prospers in its various channels of business and enterprise; general health again prevails through our vast diversity of climate; nothing threatens, from abroad, the continuance of external peace; nor has any thing at home impaired the strength of these fraternal and domestic ties which constitute the only guaranty to the success and permanency of our happy Union, and which, formed in the hour of peril, have hitherto been honorably sustained through every vicissitude in our national affairs."

In the following paragraph the fact is announced, that with the present year a half a century closes since the adoption of the Federal Constitution—during which time the institutions growing up under that constitution have successfully encountered all attacks made upon them, and, in the language of the message, have fully resisted "a formidable foreign war; agitating collisions between domestic, and in some respects, rival sovereignties; temptations to interfere in the intestine commotions of neighboring countries; the dangerous influence that arise in periods of excessive prosperity; and the anti republican tendencies of associated wealth." All this is true, and not more true than highly gratifying—gratifying we will venture to say, to every true American, be his particular political attachments what they may; and not to Americans only, but to every liberal and generous man wherever he may be found—for truly is it said "our friendship is prized by every nation; and the rights of our citizens are every where respected, because they are known to be guarded by a united, sensative, and watchful people."

The Chief Magistrate, commenting upon these advantages, closes his remarks upon the *general* condition of public affairs with the following sentence:

"This review of the results of our institutions, for half a century, without exciting a spirit of vain exultation, should serve to impress upon us the great principles from which they have sprung; constant and direct supervision by the people over every public measure; strict forbearance on the part of the Government from exercising any doubtful or disputed powers; and a cautious abstinence from all interference with concerns which properly belong, and are best left to State regulations and individual enterprize."

MICHIGAN.

Crary, the Democratic candidate for Congress, has been elected by a majority of over 500. The legislature, it is ascertained, will stand as follows:

Senate, - -	12 democrats,	5 federalists,
House, - -	26 democrats,	26 federalists.
Joint Ballot,	38 democrats,	31 federalists.

Judge White, of Tennessee, has, we learn, 'consented to resume his seat in the Senate, for the short session at least.' He intimates, however, that he intends to retire from public life, 'on account of the very precarious state of his health.' We think the Judge is too much disposed to be willing to be beaten by Col. Polk for the office of Governor. After serving through the approabhing session, it will be too late for the Judge to take the field as a candidate in opposition to Col. Polk.—*Louisville Adv.*

From the New Jersey Freeman's Banner.

MARYLAND—EASTERN SHORE.

While many farmers from West Jersey have within a few years wended their way to the far west, in search of cheaper lands, and low rents, some few of our acquaintances have found new homes nearer by—in Delaware and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. We last week, in company with two of our Jersey Farmers made and excursion through Delaware and Maryland as low down as the centre of Talbot county, 17 miles below Centreville: and we declare as the opinion of better judgements, than our own, that the soil is equal—naturally—if not superior to the soil of Jersey. We would advise farmers, who have any thought of leaving this section of country, to visit Maryland. The trip will cost but little—the people will be found open, frank and affable in their deportment. Land can be bought in any quantity and at almost any price, upon almost any terms. A pleasant route is from Delaware City by St. George's the Buck, Middletown, Delaware; Warwick, Cecil co, Head of Sassafras, Millington, Sudler's X Roads, Kent co., Church Hill to Centreville, in Queen Ann's co; thence by Wye Mill, to Easton, Talbot co. Return by the way of Denton, Greensborough, Dover, Delaware, Smyrna, Cantwell's Bridge to Delaware City. The roads are excellent.

The Hagerstown 'Courier and Enquirer,' a rank Conservative press has passed into the hands of Mr. George W. Smith, and under the new title of the *Washington County Democrat* comes out in thorough support of Mr. Van Buren and the measures of his Administration. We wish it all deserved success.—Nothing is more certain than that a liberal and prompt support of the Democratic press is only necessary, to give a glorious triumph to the principles of the party in the re-election of our present honest, firm and republican President In Maryland particularly, this is a matter which should be impressed with much force upon the consideration of the prominent men among our friends. Let them look to it if they would desire our present ascendency in the State Government to be sustained, and our late success to be completed by a further triumph at the next and all important trial of strength with our untiring opponents.

Murder upon Murder.—The whole west appears to be rife with murders. We learn by the last mail that Charles S. Jacobs, Esq., of Burlington, Iowa Territory, died a few days ago from the effects of a pistol shot, discharged by D. Rorer, Esq., of Burlington, and has recently been chosen a member of the Iowa Legislature. Mr. Rorer is a member of the bar, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress, at the late election.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Biddle borrowing money from the N. York Banks to sustain the "Great Regulator."—Who would have believed that he would so soon be brought to this humiliation? The Journal of Commerce speaking of the money market in the city of New York, says, 'the largest of all borrowers is the Bank of the United States. It has been able by the establishment of its Bank in New York to borrow about half a million by the way of deposites, and its post notes are constantly in market at six per cent. A large portion of those which have been renewed for six months more. It is estimated that from two to three millions of the post notes of the United States Bank are now held by our city Banks."

What says the Biddle loco pocos to this?—It may be true said to him, stat magni nominis umbra.—*Troy Buget.*

The Great Western and the Steam Frigate Fulton.—Notwithstanding the many mistakes made in the first arrangement and fitting out of the Fulton, we are glad to learn that she is, at last, not altogether a failure. We have it on good authority, that on a trial of speed with the Great Western, on the occasion of the departure of the latter vessel, the Fulton proved her superiority. Even without any fuel on board, she is depressed beyond her intended bearings as much as if loaded with coals for twenty days' consumption. She carried the same pressure of steam as when at sea in a heavy blow, and has often worked with higher steam, and made more revolutions, even with her coal holds full.—*N. Y. American.*

Georgia Legislature.—We publish to-day certain Resolutions introduced by members of the State Rights party into the Georgia Legislature. The correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist, from which we copy the resolutions, thus speaks of them.

"I send you a preamble and resolutions which were introduced yesterday in the Senate by Mr. Alexander. I send you also the preamble and resolutions introduced by Mr. Howard in the House. The resolutions of Mr. Echols and Mr. Kelly, introduced last week in the Senate and House, having already been published in the Constitutionalist—So that the Union party have given their views upon an independant treasury and national bank, and now we have the views of that portion of the State Rights party who are in favor of a sub treasury.

It will be seen that there is some difference in the position assumed in the preamble and resolutions of Mr. Echols, and of the preambles and resolutions of Messrs. Alexander and Howard. But on one point they all agree, to effect a separation of bank and State.

There can be little doubt that all the important principles of these resolutions will be sanctioned by a decided majority of the Legislature.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Names plenty in France.—The infant daughter of Louis Philippe, the French King, has been named Victoria Augusta Ludovic Lucca Isabella Amelia Filemona Helena Penelope Bourbon.