

Samuel Jennings,
*Liberty Displaying the Arts
and Sciences,
or The Genius of America
Encouraging the
Emancipation of the Blacks*
(1792)

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PHILOSOPHY

AGRICULTURE

I have also represented Commerce by Shipping, which I think adds to the Beauty of the Picture, by leading the Eye to a greater distance, & acting as an intermediate object, between the distant Groups of Negroes, & the Sky, for I have endeavoured to conduct the Eye through the Picture, in the most pleasing manner possible, beginning with the Figure of Liberty, which is the principle object in the Picture, that, together with the Emblems which immediately surround her, form the Grand Groups.



GEOMETRY

JENNINGS
1792

A Philadelphia Allegory

Author(s): Robert C. Smith

Source: *The Art Bulletin*, Vol. 31, No. 4 (Dec., 1949), pp. 323-326



© National Portrait Gallery, London

William Wilberforce, Thomas Lawrence (1828)



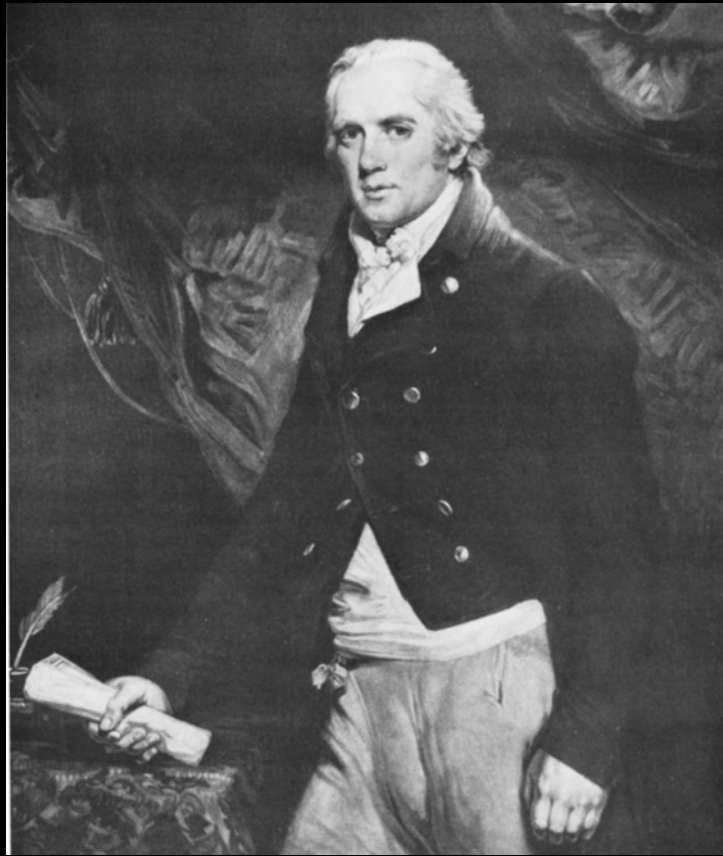


Fig. 9
James Ward,
Henry Thornton, Esq.
London, ca. 1802.
Mezzotint after the
painting by John Hoppner;
H. 19 $\frac{7}{8}$ "", W. 14"
(The National Portrait
Gallery, London).

Liberty Displaying the Arts and Sciences: A Philadelphia Allegory by Samuel Jennings

Author(s): Robert C. Smith

Source: *Winterthur Portfolio*, Vol. 2 (1965), pp. 84-105



NEW TRAVELS

IN THE

UNITED STATES

OF

A M E R I C A.

PERFORMED IN 1788.

By J. P. BRISSOT DE WARVILLE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

A People without Merals may acquire Liberty, but without Morals they cannot prelerve it.

*Nemo illi: vitia ridet, nec corrumpere, nec corrumpi seculum vocatur.
Plusquam ibi boni mores valent, quam alibi bonæ leges. TACITUS.*

DUBLIN;

PRINTED BY W. CORSEY,

FOR P. BYRNE, A. GRUBER, W. M'KENZIE, J. MOORE, W. JONES,
R. M'ALLISTER, AND J. RICE.

MDCCXCII.

NOUVEAU VOYAGE

DANS

LES ÉTATS-UNIS

DE

L'AMÉRIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE;

FAIT EN 1788;

PAR J. P. BRISSOT (WARVILLE),
Citoyen François.

On peut conquérir la liberté, sans mœurs;
on ne peut la conserver, sans mourir.

*Nemo illi: vitia ridet, nec corrumpere, nec
corrumpi seculum vocatur. Plusquam
ibi boni mores valent quam alibi bonæ leges.*

TACITE.

TOME PREMIER



A PARIS,

Chez BUISSON, Imprimeur et Libraire, rue
Haute-Feuille, N^o. 20.

AVRIL 1791.

LETTER XIX.

ON THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLACKS AT PHILADELPHIA, AND THE PRINCIPAL AMERICAN AUTHORS WHO HAVE WRITTEN IN THEIR FAVOUR.

THERE exists, then, a country where the Negroes are allowed to have souls, and to be endowed with understanding capable of being formed to virtue and useful knowledge; where they are not regarded as beasts of burden, in order that we may have the privilege of treating them as such. There exists a country where the Blacks, by their virtues and their industry, belie the calumnies which their tyrants elsewhere lavish against them; where no difference is perceived between the memory of a black head whose hair is craped by nature, and that of a white one craped by art. I have had a proof of this to-day. I have seen, heard, and examined these black children. They read well, repeat from memory, and calculate with rapidity. I have seen a picture painted by a young negro who never had a master: it was surprisingly well done.

I saw

lives, and found him well versed in the simple methods now in practice of treating those diseases. I thought, said the Doctor, to have indicated to him some new remedies ; but he indicated new ones to me.

He is modest, and has engaging manners ; he speaks French with facility, and has some knowledge of Spanish.

The other instance has been cited by Doctor Rush, a celebrated physician and writer of Philadelphia. It is Thomas Fuller, born in Africa, a slave, near seventy years of age, near Alexandria. He can neither write nor read, and has had no instruction of any kind ; but he calculates with surprising facility, and will answer any question in arithmetic, with a promptitude that has no example.

These instances prove, without doubt, that the capacity of the negroes may be extended to any thing ; that they have only need of instruction and liberty. The difference between those who are free and instructed, and those who are not, is still more visible in their industry. The lands inhabited by the whites and free blacks, are better cultivated, produce more abundantly, and offer everywhere the images of ease and happiness. Such, for example, is the aspect of Connecticut, and of Pennsylvania.

Among the useful institutions which do honour to Philadelphia, you distinguish the public library; the origin of which is owing to the celebrated Franklin. It is supported by subscription. The price of entrance into this society is ten pounds. Any person has

the privilege of borrowing books. Half of the library is generally in the hands of readers; and I observed with pleasure, that the books were much worn by use.

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Graph these comma-separated phrases: case-insensitive

between and from the corpus with smoothing of . [Search lots of books](#)

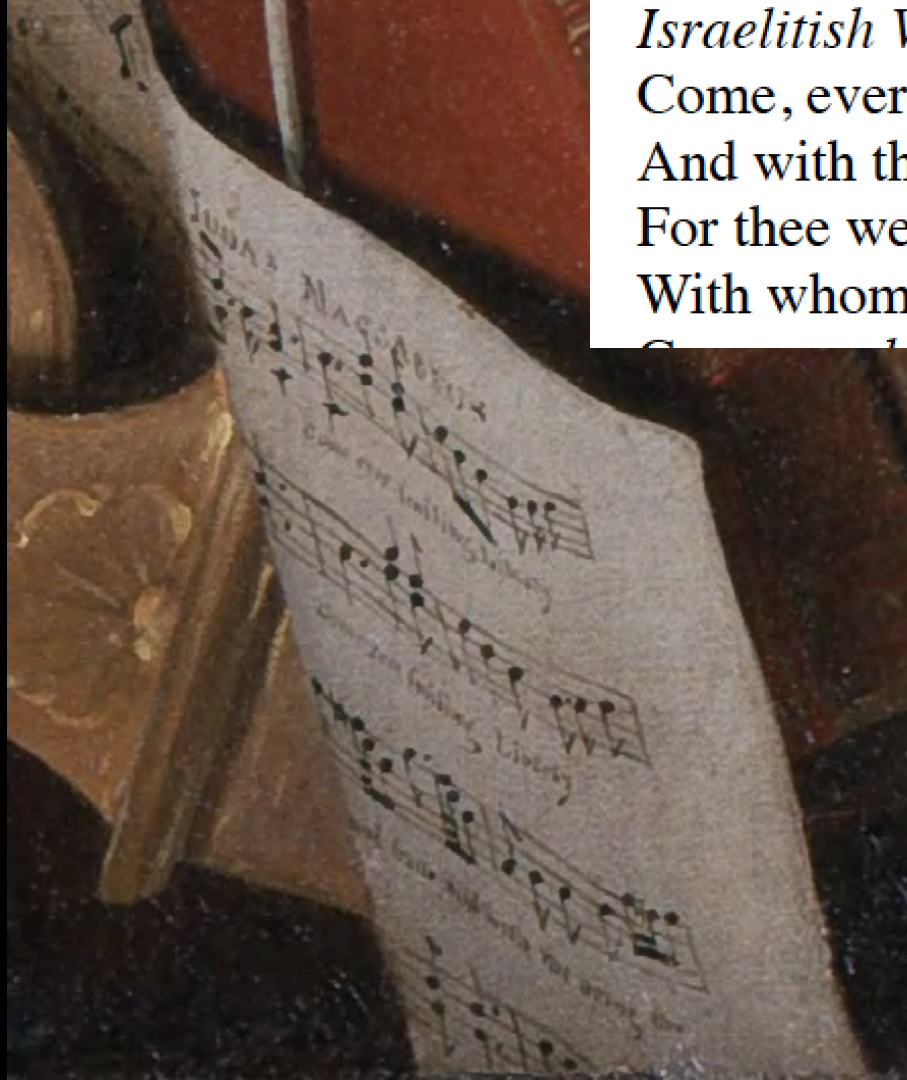






Israelitish Woman

Come, ever-smiling liberty,
And with thee bring thy jocund train.
For thee we pant, and sigh for thee,
With whom eternal pleasures reign.







THE
COMMON
WIND

*Afro-American Currents in the
Age of the Haitian Revolution*

JULIUS
S. SCOTT

Foreword by Marcus Rediker











