

163. Die Sittsamkeit.



Sie wird in einem weissen Gewande, dem Sinn
bilde der Reinigkeit der Seele mit einem Schle
ier von der nämlichen Farbe um den Kopf, und
mit einem Zepter in der Hand, an dessen Ober
theile ein Auge ist, vorgestellt; dieses Sinnbild
kommt von den Egyptiern her, und bedeutet
dass die Sittsamkeit auf sich selbst ein wachsa
mes Auge haben muß.

164. Die Ehrbarkeit.



Diese Figur hat zum Gegenstände kein anders
Sinnbild als einen edlen und bescheidenen Anzug.
eine ungekünstelte natürliche Stellung. Ihre Au
gen sind niedergeschlagen, und mit einem Schle
ier, der das halbe Gesicht verbirgt, bedeckt, weil
die Augen der Spiegel der Seele sind, und auch
der Vornehmste Sinn, wodurch diese verführt wird.

165. Die Demuth.



Eine junge Weibsperson in einem brauen be
scheidenen Anzuge, und mit einem Mantel von
der nämlichen Farbe bedeckt stellt die Demuth
vor. Ihre Augen sind niedergeschlagen, sie
trägt eine goldene mit Edelsteinen reich be
setzte Krone unter die Füsse. Sie legt auf ihre
Brust die Urne über einander und betrachtet
mit Abscheu eine Kugel als die Vorstellung der
Erde, deren Größe sie verachtet.



163. LA MODESTIE.

Elle est vêtue d'une draperie blanche, qui est le symbole de la candeur d'ame: elle a sur la tête un voile de la même couleur, et tient un sceptre au haut duquel est un oeil; cette hieroglyphe vient des Egyptiens, et signifie, que la modestie doit être clairvoyante sur elle-même. Son attitude simple et ses yeux baissés expriment le précepte de S. Paul:

Modestia vestra nota sit omnibus hominibus.

164. L'HONNETETÉ.

Ce sujet n'a d'autre symbole que le vêtement noble et modeste, et le maintien simple et naturel, que l'on donne à cette figure. Ses yeux sont baissés, et couverts par un voile, qui lui cache la moitié du visage. Parceque les yeux sont le miroir de l'ame, et le premier des sens par lequel elle se corrompt.

165. L'HUMILITÉ.

Jeune fille vêtue modestement d'une robe brune, et couverte d'un manteau de même couleur. Ses yeux sont baissés. et elle foule aux pieds une couronne d'or enrichie de pierres. Elle a les bras croisés sur sa poitrine, et considère avec dédain une boule, qui est l'image de la terre, dont elle méprise les grandeurs.

163. LA MODESTIA.

È vestita essa d'un paneggiamento bianco, simbolo del candore dell'anima. A sopra il capo un velo dell'istesso colore, e tiene uno scettro, alla di cui cima trovasi un'occhio. Vienè questo Gieroglifo dagli Egizj, e significa la modestia dovere essere avveduta sopra se stessa. La sua attitudine semplice, e gli occhi suoi chini esprimono il commando di S. Paolo :

Modestia vestra nota sit omnibus hominibus.

164. L'ONNETÀ.

Questo soggetto non ha altro simbolo, ch'una stola nobile e modesta, ed il mantenimento semplice e naturale, che si dà a questa figura. Sono chini e coperti gl'occhj suoi con un velo, che le copre la metà del viso; perchè gl'occhj sono lo specchio dell'anima, ed il primo de' sensi per il quale essa viene corotta.

165. L'UMILITÀ.

Una zitella giovane vestita modestamente d'una stola di color bruno, e coperta con' un manto dell'istesso colore. Sono abbassati gl'occhj suoi, e calpestra cò suoi piedi una corona d'oro arricchita di gemme preziose. Ha le braccia incrociate sopra il petto, e considera con isdegno una bolla, imagine della terra, della quale essa disprezza le grandezze.

A N N O U N C E M E N T

A T T E N D U M E N T

was the election, several organizations made their offering at the meeting of the Imp. National Congress, and many other chil-
dren of God who were not present at the meeting, made their offerings to the same. The members of all the various organizations of the church, and the members of the various branches of the church, gave their offerings to the same. The offerings were received by the chairman of the meeting, and the money was turned over to the treasurer of the church. The offerings were received by the chairman of the meeting, and the money was turned over to the treasurer of the church. The offerings were received by the chairman of the meeting, and the money was turned over to the treasurer of the church. The offerings were received by the chairman of the meeting, and the money was turned over to the treasurer of the church. The offerings were received by the chairman of the meeting, and the money was turned over to the treasurer of the church. The offerings were received by the chairman of the meeting, and the money was turned over to the treasurer of the church. The offerings were received by the chairman of the meeting, and the money was turned over to the treasurer of the church.

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A T T E N D U M E N T

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A sudden attack of cholera, cholera epidemic at the time of the meeting, caused great alarm among the people. The disease spread rapidly, and many persons died. The government sent out a special committee to investigate the cause of the disease. The committee found that the disease was caused by a certain type of bacteria. The bacteria were found to be very small, and they were found to be very dangerous. The government took steps to control the disease, and the disease was soon brought under control.

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