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B 143/10

Die Rückkehr der akademischen Legion.

Am 25. Juni 1848.

Es wogt das Volk in Innsbrucks Gassen,
 kaum können sie die Menge fassen,
 Die jubelnd durch dieselben wallt;
 „Sie kehren heim, die jungen Brüder,“
 „Wir sehen sie als Helden wieder,“
 So jetzt es durch die Straßen schallt.

Jetzt nah'n bei lust'gem Hörnerklange,
 Sie schon mit sonnenverbrannter Wange;
 Triumph sich in dem Antlitz mahlt;
 Und bei dem Wiederseh'n der Lieben,
 Die traurend hier zurück geblieben,
 Ihr edles Auge freudig strahlt.

Beim Anblick dieser Heldenöhne,
 Da perlt im Aug der Wonne Thräne; —
 Die Mutter an die Brust stolz drückt
 Den Sohn, den sie sah bange scheiden,
 Der nun im Uebermaß von Freuden,
 Ihr in den Mutterarmen liegt.

Der Vater breitet aus die Arme,
 Und drückt an's Herz an's liebeswarme,
 Den theuren heimgekehrten Sohn,
 Nach dem er sich so lang gesehnet; —
 Ein donnernd Jubelruf ertönet,
 Der akademischen Legion.

Heil euch! ihr jungen theueren Krieger,
 Nehmt nun zum Gruß, o edle Sieger!
 Den warmen Druck der Bruderhand,
 Wir lauschten bange euren Zügen,
 Wir jubelten bei euren Siegen,
 Stolz nennt euch sein das Vaterland.

Der Feldherr selbst hat eurem Streben,
 Das beste Zeugniß stets gegeben,
 Doch braucht es des Berichtes nicht,
 Wo alle diese Siegstrophäen,
 Die wir in eurem Zuge sehen,
 Wo dieß für eurem Ruhm laut spricht.

Ihr habt nicht bloß den Feind besieget,
 Ihr habt das eig'ne Ich bekriegeret,
 Durch Mannszucht und durch Disziplin,
 Der schwerste Sieg ist euch gelungen,
 Ihr habt durch Männlichkeit bezwungen,
 Den jugendlichen leichten Sinn.

Seyd jetzt für Alle auch hinieden,
 Ein Muster stets von Ruh und Frieden,
 Und nehmt als eures Ruhmes Lohn,
 Den Ruf, der bis zur Landesmarke
 Erschallt: **Hoch leb' die edle starke,
 Die akademische Legion.**

R. 1566

The Constitution of the United States

Article I
Section 1
All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2
The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 3
The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have the Qualifications requisite for Senators of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 4
The Times, Places and Manner of holding the Elections of Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law alter or amend such Regulations.

Section 5
The Congress shall have Power to regulate the Election and Term of Service of the Senators and Representatives.

Section 6
The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, which shall be ascertained from Time to Time by the Congress.

Section 7
The Congress shall assemble every second Year on the first Monday in December, but they may by Law alter the Day of the Meeting.

Section 8
The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Section 9
The Congress shall have Power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

Section 10
No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance or Confederation; nor shall any State enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Nation, or with the Indians, without the Consent of the Congress; provided that such Consent may be given in any Manner they may think proper.

Section 11
The Congress shall have Power to grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and to make Rules concerning the same, which shall be binding on the privateers so authorized.

Section 12
The Congress shall have Power to declare War, to issue Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and to authorize the Use of the Force of the United States in such Manner as they may think proper.

Section 13
The Congress shall have Power to suspend the Habeas Corpus, when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

Section 14
The Congress shall have Power to punish the Breach of any Law passed by the Congress, and to punish the Officers of the United States who shall be convicted of Offenses against the United States.

Section 15
The Congress shall have Power to impeach and try the President, Judges, and other Officers of the United States, who shall be impeached and tried by the Senate.

Section 16
The Congress shall have Power to impeach and try the Judges, who shall be impeached and tried by the Senate.

Section 17
The Congress shall have Power to impeach and try the Officers of the United States, who shall be impeached and tried by the Senate.

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