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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 in that State.

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 in that State.

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 change the Times, Places or Manner of holding such Elections, except as to the Places of Senators.

Section 5
The Congress shall determine the Rules of the Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives, and may punish the Members thereof for Disorderly Behaviour, and expel a Member for Breach of the Peace, or for any other Cause.

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 at least once in every Year, and the Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law provide for another Day.

Section 8
The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes; to borrow Money on the Credit of the United States, to regulate the Value of Money, the Coinage and Weights and Measures; to define and punish Offences against the Law of Nations, to define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations; to declare War, to grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and to define the Grievances, to send and receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; to enter into Treaties, Confederations and all other Affairs of Peace, provided that two thirds of the Senators present concur; to Appoint and remove Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls, Judges, and all other Officers of the United States, who shall be appointed by the President and hold their Offices during the Pleasure of the President; except the Judges, who shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour; to organize, arm and discipline the Militia of the United States, to provide for calling them into actual Service, to provide and maintain a Navy, and to make Rules concerning the Militia and the Navy; to exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases respecting the District which shall situate in the City now called Washington; to exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases relating to Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls, Judges and all other Officers of the United States; to exercise the Power of Pardoning all Offences except those committed against the Law of Nations; to propose Amendments to this Constitution, which shall take Effect when approved by three fourths of the whole Number of the States, provided that no Amendment which may be proposed shall deprive any State of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

Section 9
The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

Section 10
No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance or Confederation; shall grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; shall coin Money, emit Bills of Credit, or make any Thing but gold and silver Coin legal Tender for Debts; shall borrow Money on the Credit of the State; shall emit Bills of Credit; shall pass any Bill of Attainder, Ex Post Facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts; shall grant any Title of Nobility.

Section 11
The Senators and Representatives, and Members of the several State Legislatures, and all Officers and Members of the State Legislatures, and all Officers and Members of the State Legislatures, shall be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Bodies, except in Cases of Treason, Felony, or Breach of the Peace; and they shall, in all Cases, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Bodies, except in Cases of Treason, Felony, or Breach of the Peace.

Section 12
The Congress shall have Power to punish any Breach of the Peace, or any other Cause, by the Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 13
The Congress shall have Power to punish any Breach of the Peace, or any other Cause, by the Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 14
The Congress shall have Power to punish any Breach of the Peace, or any other Cause, by the Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 15
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