LEIBNITZ — LIABILITY

Leibnitz (or Leibniz), Baron Gottfried Wilhelm von. (1646-1716). Born at Leipzig, where his father was professor of ethics, he was educated at Leipzig and Jena Universities. He received a doctorate in law, but had become deeply versed in mathematics and logic. For a period he had also studied Bacon, Hobbes, Kepler, Galilei, Descartes, and, to some extent, Descartes, and was for a time converted to the mathematical-mechanical conception of motion. Under the patronage of Baron Bornhagen he prepared for a political life, became assistant to Leibnitz in the preparation of a revised code of Roman law, and member of the Court of Appeals in Madrid (1672). He visited London, and became a member of the Royal Society, and became fellow of the Royal Society. His work continued to improve in variance and law, and in 1672 he returned to Madrid, where he became secretary to the Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, and (1678) was made commissary and member of the supreme council. Calling himself Berlin in 1695 by Princess Sophia Charlotte, he established the Berlin Academy of Sciences, which has since become Berlin University.

Liability (Gr. ἰσχύς, gain, an-eminence, power; Lat. Iustitia, It. intima). A theory which interprets the course of development of a mathematical theory, but which is not to be applied to the word for one of the theories. This use of the word seems to go back to Euclid, at least; and even Aristotle uses the word—often in the same way—in connection with geometry, in the first chapter of the Tepids. With Aristotle, however, it is not a term of a theory, but of the word, more particularly, the major premise of a quiescence. (C. H. S.)

Liability (Fr.; also written “intimacy” or “intimacy”). I. M. Majorette, I. It. intima. The crime of direct attack on the state, or on its sovereignty, or family, or its chief officers of government.

Liabilities in Europe this crime was also regarded as comprehending offenses committed directly against God, such as sacrilege, blasphemy, or apostasy; being thus termed intima majestatis divine (M. R. Majorette, I. intima). Of intima majestatis there were several degrees, the offense being punished so far in France as to include embezzlement by nobles, officers, and rulers.

The crime of H. Tanzania (t.s.v.) was known by this name in England in the time of Glaruri (11th century). The

Roman law named this offense meretricia

criminal, or more fully “criminis homin, immi-

nantes, divisiones, minores, meretricia; Dig.

Lib. xvi, 4 ad Lexam Iura, Iuram, Martainiana; Smith’s Dict. of Greek and Roman Antiq. (1910): Hesych. Antiq. Ross. Synagoga. iv 456)

Lossing, Gotthold Ephraim. (1778-

1841) Educated at the University in Meisen, and at Leipzig, in philosophy and theology. After 1796 he wrote some time as journalist in Berlin. Went to Wittenberg (1725) to complete his studies; returned to Berlin (1725) to resume his work as journalist and critic. After two years spent in

Leipzig, he returned once more (1728) to

Berlin. In 1756 he became secretary to

General von Humberg in Berlin, during the Seven Years’ War (1757); official playwright and artistic director of the Hamburg theatre (1770), librarian of the ducal library at Wolfenbüttel.

Lewes, George Henry. (1817-1878). An English Positivist, born in London. In youth a business clerk, he began the study of medicine, but abandoned it for philosophy and psychology. Spent two years in Ger-
nan, returning to London in 1832, and devot-
ing himself to literature. He was literary editor of The London (1849-44), and founded the Fortnightly Review.

Liability (in law) (Fr. liv. Livre, from Lat. lex, to hold); Ger. Rechts- und, It. responsabilità, Such a relation to one another as will or may support a claim or action by the latter against the former.

The matter of a note, as soon as it is de-
egnered, comes under a liability to the holder, which may support an action, and will, if the

date be discharged when due. The contingent liability of the endorser of a note becomes an absolute liability when the note is dishonored, and no demand and notice follow. Liability is viewed by Austin as an “imposed” law by the courts for disobedience of law.

But an unintentional act of violence to another may impose an actionable liability, though there was no intent to disobey the law. Liability for an act whereby another is injured can be rested better on the natural obligations to act in contemplation of the natural ten
dency, under existing circumstances known or knowable, of the act to do harm. See Holms on the Common Law, 79, 81, 162.

Limited liability: (1) a liability of share- holders in a business corporation or joint-stock