of the court carried into execution. In criminal mat­ters, he alſo arreſts and impriſons, he returns the jury, he has the Cuſtody of the delinquent, and he executes the ſentence of the court, though it extend to death itſelf.

As the king’s bailiff, it is his buſineſs to preſerve the rights of the king within his bailiwick ; for ſo his coun­ty is frequently called in the writs : a word introduced by the princes of the Norman line ; in imitation of the French, whoſe territory is divided into bailiwicks, as that of England into counties. He muſt ſeize to the king’s uſe all lands devolved to the crown by attainder or eſcheat ; muſt levy all fines and forfeitures, muſt ſeize and keep all waifs, wrecks, eſtrays, and the like, unleſs they be granted to ſome ſubject ; and muſt alſo collect the king’s rents within his bailiwick, if commanded by

proceſs from the exchequer.

To execute theſe various offices, the ſheriff has under him many inferior officers ; an under-ſheriff, bailiffs, and gaolers, who muſt neither buy, ſell, nor farm their offices, on forfeiture of 500 l.

The under-ſheriff uſually performs all the duties of the office ; a very few only excepted, where the perſonal preſence of the high-ſheriff is necessary. But no under-ſheriff ſhall abide in his office above one year ; and if he does, by statute 23 Hen. VI. c. 8. he for­feits 200l. a very large penalty in thoſe early days. And no under-ſheriff or ſheriff’s-officer ſhall practiſe as an at­torney during the time he continues in ſuch office : for this would be a great inlet to partiality and oppreſſion. But theſe ſalutary regulations are ſhame fully evaded, by practising in the names of other attorneys, and putting in ſham deputies by way of nominal under-ſheriffs : by reaſon of which, ſays Dalton, the under-ſheriffs and bai­liffs do grow ſo cunning in their ſeveral places, that they are able to deceive, and it may well be feared that ma­ny of them do deceive, both the king, the high-ſheriff, and the county.

Sheriff, in Scotland. See Law, Part iii. ſect. 3.

SHERLOCK (William), a learned Engliſh divine in the 17th century, was born in 1641, and educated at Eaton ſchool, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the vigour of his genius and his application to ſtudy. Thence he was removed to Cambridge, where he took bis degrees. In 1669 he became rector of the pariſh of St George, Botolphlane, in London ; and in 1681 was collated to the prebend of Pancras, in the cathedral of St Paul’s. He was likewiſe choſen maſter of the Temple, and had the rectory of Therfield in Hertfordſhire. After the Revolution he was ſuſpended from his preferment, for refuſing the oaths to king William and queen Mary ; but at laſt he took them, and public­ly juſtified what he had done. In 1691 he was installed dean of St Paul’s. His Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity engaged him in a warm controverſy with Dr South and others. Biſhop Burnet tells us, he was “ a clear, a polite, and a ſtrong writer ; but apt to aſſume too much to himſelf, and to treat his adverſarſes with contempt.” He died in 1707. His works are very numerous ; among theſe are, 1. A Diſcourſe con­cerning the Knowledge of Jesus Chriſt, againſt Dr Owen. 2. Several pieces againſt the Papiſts, the Socinians, and Dissenters. 3. A practical Treatiſe on Death, which is much admired. 4. A practical Discourſe on Providence. 5. A practical Diſcourſe on the future Judgment ; and many other works.

Sherlock (Dr Thomas), biſhop of London, was the ſon of the preceding Dr William Sherlock, and was born in 1678. He was educated in Catharine-hall, Cambridge, where he took his degrees, and of which he became maſter : he was made maſter of the Temple very young, on the reſignation of his father ; and it is remarkable, that this maſterſhip was held by father and ſon ſucceſſively for more than 70 years. He was at the head of the oppoſition againſt Dr Hoadley biſhop of Bangor ; during which conteſt he publiſhed a great number of pieces. He attacked the famous Collins’s “ Grounds and Reaſons of the Chriſtian Religion,” in a courſe of six fermons, preached at the Temple church, which he intitled “ The Uſe and Intent of Prophecy in the ſeveral Ages of the World.” In 1728, Dr Sherlock was promoted to the biſhopric of Bangor ; and was tranſlated to Saliſbury in 1734. In 1747 he refuſed the archbiſhopric of Canterbury, on account of his ill ſtate of health ; but recovering in a good degree, ac­cepted the ſee of London the following year. On occasion of the earthquakes in 1750, he publiſhed an ex­cellent Paſtoral Letter to the clergy and inhabitants of London and Weſtminſter : of which it is ſaid there were printed in 4t0, 5000 ; in 8vo, 20,000 ; and in 12mo, about 30,000 ; beſide pirated editions, of which not leſs than 50,000 were ſuppoſed to have been sold. Under the weak ſtate of body in which he lay for ſeveral years, he reviſed and publiſhed 4 vols of Sermons in 8vo, which are particularly admired for their ingenuity and elegance. He died in 1762, and by report worth 150,000h “ His learning,” ſays Dr Nicholls, “ was very extensive : God had given him a great and an underſtanding mind, a quick comprehension, and a ſolid judgment. Theſe advantages of nature he improved by much induſtry and application. His ſkill in the civil and canon law was very conſiderable ; to which he had added ſuch a knowledge of the common law of England as few clergymen attain to. This it was that gave him that influence in all cauſes where the church was con­cerned ; as knowing preciſely what ſt had to claim from its conſtitutions and canons, and what from the com­mon law of the land.” Dr Nicholls then mentions his conſtant and exemplary piety, his warm and fervent zeal in preaching the duties and maintaining the doctrines of Chriſtianity, and his large and diffusive munificence and charity ; particularly by his having given large ſums of money to the corporation of clergymens ſons, to ſeveral of the hoſpitals, and to the ſociety for propagating the goſpel in foreign parts : alſo his bequeathing to Catha­rine-hall in Cambridge, the place of his education, his valuable library of books, and his donations for the founding a librarian’s place and a ſcholarſhip, to the amount of ſeveral thouſand pounds.

SHERRIFFE of Mecca, the title of the deſcendants of Mahomet by Haſſan Ibu Ali. Theſe are di­vided into ſeveral branches, of which the family of Alt Bunemi, conſiſting at leaſt of three hundred individuals, enjoy the ſole right to the throne of Mecca. The Alt Bunemi are, again, ſubdivided into two ſubordinate branches, Darii Sajid, and Darii Barkad ; of whom ſometimes the one, sometimes the other, have given ſovereigns to Mecca and Medina, when theſe were ſeparate ſtates.

Not only is the Turkiſh Sultan indifferent about the order of ſucceſſion in this family, but he ſeems even to