had charge of him. This *exception* may be  
regarded as a proof of the perfect courtesy  
of the great Apostle.

**31. doeth nothing**] said generally, of his life and habits.  
No *definite act* was alleged against him:  
and his apologetic speech was in fact a  
sample of the acts of which he was accused.

**32.**] Agrippa in these words  
delivers his judgment as a Jew: ‘*For  
aught I see, as regards our belief and practices, he might have been set at liberty.*’—But now he could not: for “by an appeal  
the power of the judge, from whom the  
appeal lies, is taken away, for acquittal as  
for condemnation. The whole cause in its  
integrity must be reserved for the superior  
court.” Grotius.

**CHAP. XXVII. 1–XXVIII. 31**]  
PAUL’S VOYAGE TO ROME AND SOJOURN  
THERE. I cannot but express the benefit  
I have derived in my commentary on this  
section, from Mr. Smith’s now well-known  
treatise on the voyage and shipwreck of  
St. Paul: as also from various letters which  
he has from time to time put into my  
hands, tending further to elucidate the  
subject. The substance of these will be  
found embodied in an Appendix following  
the chronological table in the Introduction  
to the Acts.

**1. that we should sail**]  
Here we have again the *first person*, the  
narrator having, in all probability, remained  
in Palestine, and in the neighbourhood of  
Paul, during the interval since ch. xxi. 18.

**they delivered Paul**] *Who?* perhaps the assessors with whom Festus took  
counsel on the appeal, ch. xxv. 12: but more likely the plural is used indefinitely,  
the subject being ‘they,’ as ‘*on*’ in French,  
or ‘*man*’ in German.

**of Augustus’  
band**] There is some difficulty in determining what this cohort was. More than one  
of the *legions* at different times bore the  
honorary title ‘Augusta:’ but of a ‘*cohort*  
Augusta,’ or ‘Augustana,’ we never hear.  
It appears likely (see my Greek Test.) that  
there was a band of picked men called by  
this name and stationed at Rome for the  
special body-guard of the emperor. To  
this Julius seems to have belonged,—to  
have been sent on some service into Asia,  
and now to have been returning to Rome.

**2. of Adramyttium**] Adramyttium  
was a seaport with a harbour in Mysia, an  
Athenian colony. It is now a village called  
Endramit. Grotius, Drusius, and others  
erroneously suppose *Adrumetum* to be  
meant, on the north coast of Africa.

**Aristarchus**] See ch. xix. 29; xx. 4; Col.  
iv. 10; Philem. 24. In Col. iv. 10, Paul  
calls him his **fellow-prisoner**, but perhaps  
only figuratively: the same term is applied  
to Epaphras, Philem. 23, where follows  
“Aristarchus, Demas, Lucas, my *fellow-labourers*.”

**8. Sidon**] This celebrated  
city is generally joined in the New Test.  
with Tyre, from which it was distant twenty-five miles, and of which it was probably the  
mother city. It was within the lot of the  
tribe of Asher (Josh. xix. 28), but never  
conquered by the Israelites (Judg. i. 31; iii. 3).  
From the earliest times the Sidonians were  
renowned for their manufactures of glass,  
linen, silversmith’s work, and for the  
hewing of timber (1 Kings v. 6; Ezra iii.  
7). In ancient times, Sidon seems to have