6—14. THE ACTS.   
 815   
 Cesar. 32 Then Festus, when he had conferred with the   
   
 council, answered, > Hast thow appealed unto Cesar? unto   
 Cesar shalt thou go. 3 And after certain days king   
 Agrippa and Bernice came unto Cxsarea to salute Festus.   
 M4 And when they had been there many days, Festus   
   
   
 » better, Thou hast appealed unto Cesar (without the question: see   
 note).   
   
 it: but I prefer the other interpretation. fulfilment, by a combination of providentis   
 11. no man may (literally, can) circumstances. -We can hardly say t   
 deliver me] Said of legal possibility: “it these must have influenced Paul in making   
 is not lawful for any man....” The his appeal : that step naturally accounted   
 dilemma here put by St. Paul is, I am for, and was rendered necessary by the   
 guilty, it is not by them, but by Cesar, difficulties which now beset him: but we   
 that I must be (and am willing to be) may be sure that the prospect at length,   
 tried, sentenced, and punished. If I am after his long and tedious imprisonment, of   
 innocent, and Ceasar acquits me, then seeing Rome, must at this time have cheered   
 clearly none will be empowered to give me him, and caused him to hear the decision   
 up to them: therefore, at all events, of Festus, “To Cesar shalt thou go,” with   
 or innocent, I am not to be made their no small emotion. 13.] Herop   
 victim.” I appeal unto Cesar] lite- Agrippa II., son of the Herod of ch. xii.   
 rally, I call upon, i.e. appeal to Cesar. (see note on ver. 1 there), was at Rome,   
 This power (of appeal to people) having and seventeen only, when his father died.   
 existed in very early times was ensured to Claudius was about to send him to succeed.   
 Roman citizens by the Lex Valeria in the to the kingdom, but was dissuaded by his   
 year of Rome 245, suspended by the De- freedmen and favourites, and sent Cuspius   
 cemviri, but solenmly re-established after Fadus as procurator instead. Soon after,   
 their deposition a.U.c. 305, when it was Claudius gave him the principality of   
 decreed that it should be unlawful to make Chaleis, which had heen held by his uncle   
 any magistrate from whom there did not Herod,—the presidency of the temple nt   
 lie un appeal. When the emperors ab- Jerusalem and of its treasures,—and the   
 sorbed the power of the people and the appointment of the High Priest. Some   
 tribunitial veto in themselves, the appeals years after the same emperor added to his   
 to the people and to the tribunes were jurisdiction the former tetrarchy of Philip,   
 both made to the emperor. In Pliny’s and Batanwa, Trachonitis, and Abiléné,   
 celebrated Epistle to the Emperor Trajan with the title of King. Nero afterwards   
 respecting the Bithynian Christians, we annexed ‘Tiberias, Tarichéa, Julias, and   
 read, “ Others shared in the like madness, fourteen neighbouring villages to his king-   
 whom, as they were Roman citizens, I dom. He built a large palace at Jeru-   
 noted to be sent to the metropolis.” salem; but offended the Jews by con-   
 12. the council] The convention, or as- structing it so as to overlook the temple,   
 sembly of citizens in the provinces, as- and by his capricious changes in the high   
 sembled to try causes on the court-days, priesthood,—and was not much estecmed   
 ch. xix. 38. A certain number of these were by them. When the last war broke out,   
 chosen as jurymen, for the particular causes, he attached himself throughout to the   
 by the proconsul, and these were called his Romans. He died in the third year of   
 ‘couneillors, or‘assessors.’ So in Josephus, Trajan, and fifty-first his reign, aged   
 Cestius, on receiving an application from about seventy. Bernicé] ‘The Mace-   
 Jerusalem respecting the conduct of Florus, donian form (Berenicé or Beronicé) tor   
 took counsel with his assessors, council. Pheren She wns the eldest of   
 He consulted them, to decide whether the Herod Agrippa L., and first to her   
 appeal was to be conceded, or if conceded, uncle Herod, prince of Chalcis. After his   
 to be at once acted on. The law provided death she lived with Agrippa her brother,   
 that if the matter did not admit of delay, but not without suspicion ; in consequence   
 the appeal was not allowed. The sense of which she married Polemo, king of   
 is stronger and better without a question Cilicia. The marriage was, however, soon   
 after the first clause of Festus’s dissolved, and she returned to her brother.   
 Thus were the two—the design of Vaul She was afterwards the mistress of Vespa-   
 (ch. xix. 21), and the promise of our Lord sian, and of Titus. to salute Festus]