XXVII. 1—3. THE ACTS.   
 823   
 were gone aside, they talked between themselves, saying,   
 ‘This man docth nothing worthy of death or of bonds.   
 foh, 9,   
 \*Then said Agrippa unto Festus, This man might 2: ray. 25,   
 have been set at liberty, 8if he had not appealed unto 6¢.sv.n.   
 Cesar.   
   
 XXVII. } And when \*it was determined that we should ach. xa. 12,   
 sail into Italy, they delivered Paul and certain other   
 prisoners unto one named Julius, a centurion of Augustus’   
 band. # And entering into a ship of Adramyttium, i we   
 launched, meaning to sail by the coast of Asia; [i one]   
 » Aristarchus, a Macedonian of Thessaloniea, being with us, » en.xix.29,   
   
   
 3 And the next day we touched at Sidon. And Julius   
 ‘courteously entreated Paul, and gave him liberty to go °shriv,35:   
   
 i read and render, which was about to sail by the coasts of Asia, we   
   
 launched (7. e. put to sea).   
 J omit,   
   
 had charge of him. This exception may be the subject being ‘ they,’ ‘on’ in French,   
 regarded as a proof of the perfect. courtesy or ‘man’ in German, of Augustus’   
 of the great Apostle. 31. doeth no- band] There is some difficulty determin-   
 thing] said generally, of his and habits. ing what this cohort was. More than one   
 No definite act was alleged against him : of the legions at different times bore the   
 and his apologetic speech was in fact a honorary title ‘ :’ but of a ‘cohort   
 sample of the acts of which he was ac- Augusta,’ or ‘Augustana,’ we never hear,   
 cused. 32.] Agrippa in these words It appears likely (see Greek Test.) that   
 delivers his judgment as a Jew: ‘for there was a band of picked men called by   
 aught I see, as our belief and prac- this name and stationed at Rome for the   
 tices, he might have been set at liberty’— special body-guard of the emperor. To   
 But now he could not: for “by an appeal this Julius seems to have belonged,—to   
 the power of the judge, from whom the have been sent on some service into Asia,   
 appeal lies, taken away, for acquittal as and now to have been returning to Rome.   
 for condemnation. The whole cause in its 2. of Adramyttium] Adramyttium   
 integrity must be reserved for the superior was a seaport with a harbour in Mysia, un   
 court.” Grotius. Athenian colony. It is now a village   
 Cuar. XXVII. 1—XXVIIE. 31] Endramit. Grotius, Drusins, and others   
 Pavz’s voyaGe To RoE AND SOJOURN erroneously suppose Adrumetum to be   
 THERE. I cannot but express the benefit meant, on the north coast of Africa.   
 I have derived in my commentary on this Aristarchus] See ch. xix. 29; xx. 4; Col.   
 section, from Mr, Smith’s now well-known iv. 10; Philem. 24. In Col. iv. 10, Paul   
 treatise on the voyage and shipwreck of calls him his fellow-prisoner, but perhaps   
 St. Paul : as also various letters which only figuratively : same term is applied   
 he has from time to time put into my to Epaphras, Philem, 23, where follows   
 hands, tending further to elucidate the « Aristarchus, Demas, Lueas, my fellow-   
 subject. The substance of these will be labourers.” 8. Sidon] This celebrated   
 found embodied in an Appendix following eity is generally joined the New Test.   
 the chronological table in the Introduction with Tyre, from which it distant twenty-   
 to the Acts. 1. that we should sail] five miles, of which it was probably the   
 Here we have again the first person, the nother city. It wus within the lot of the   
 narrator having, in all remained tribe of (Josh. xix. but nev:   
 in Palestine, and in the neighbourhood of quered by the Isrnclites i. 31;   
 Paul, during the plural is since ch. 18. From the earliest times the Sidonian:   
 they delivered Paul] Who? per- iL renowned for their manufactures of glass,   
 haps the assessors with whom Festus took linen, silversmith’s work, and for the   
 counsel on the appeal, ch. xxv. 12: but hewing of timber (1 Kings v. 6; Ezra iii,   
 7). In ancient times, Sidon seems to have