

lished religion; and that the former consider the latter, as those "whom ancient prophecies mention, as designed by God for their avengers and deliverers in after ages."* So the Greek church interprets the prophecy under consideration.

On the whole, it appears most probable from the language of this prophecy, that the Persians on the east and the Russians on the north will, at a period not far distant, unite in one grand effort against the Turkish empire to overthrow it; that the Turks will establish their camp and collect all their strength "between the seas of the glorious holy mountain," i.e. in the land of Canaan, between the Mediterranean and Dead Seas, whence they will go forth with great fury against their combined foes, "to destroy, and utterly to make away many." "Yet he," i.e. the Turkish power, "shall come to his end, and none shall help him." This will complete the ruin of the Mahometan power, or the eastern antichrist. The overthrow of the western antichrist, which is also predicted in this chapter, will happen about the same time.

"And at that time," says the prophet in the chapter, which contains our text; that is, at the time when the great events of which we have spoken, shall be passing; when the antichrists of the east and the west shall be falling (for they are to fall,

* See Sir Paul Rycaut's Account of the Greek Church, c. iii. p. 83.