At Nysa is a notice of the consecration of a statue  
to Nero Claudius Augustus. “This is the emperor  
known to us by the name of Nero, who, like many others,  
was in his lifetime styled God by Grecian flattery.” Dio.  
p. 22. Lamps are still in existence inscribed—“Flavians  
of *our God and Lord*”—which may refer either to Vespasian or Titus, while other lamps are inscribed—“The  
Domitians of our *God and Lord*, showing that they  
allude to the emperor Domitian.” Birch’s Ancient  
Pottery, ii. 295.

2. “And the Wild Beast which I saw was like a panther, and  
its feet like those of a bear, and its mouth as the mouth of a lion;  
and the Dragon gave him his might, and his throne, and great  
authority.”

The Wild Beast resembled in general the panther.  
This is a more fierce and dangerous animal than the  
leopard. It is full of spots: and spots are the types of  
sin. Jer. xiii. 23. The *Lamb* his antagonist is “without  
blemish and without *spot*” (1 Peter i. 19). The prophets  
speak of the panther as a cunning, cruel, watchful, and  
swift animal, used by God for vengeance. Jer. v. 6;  
Hos. xiii. 7; Hab. i. 8.  
 The panther in Daniel typifies the Grecian Empire.  
Dan. vii. 6. It will probably be prominent in that day.  
The order given to the Wild Beasts in Dan. vii. is here  
reversed, and the worst features of each are combined.  
 It has “feet like a bear.”  
 The Medo-Persian empire is by Daniel compared to  
a bear. Dan. vii. 5. The empire in its last form will  
territorially consist of Persia, as well as Greece. Its  
strength to destroy will also be derived thence.  
 It has also “the mouth of a lion.”  
 The Babylonish empire in Daniel’s vision resembles  
a “lion.” Dan. vii. 4. This region will also contribute its territory to form the dominion of the False Christ.