conversion to the Christian faith. It can be conferred on Master Masons, and appears to have become connected with Masonry about the year 1750, being part of the system established by Baron Hunde in Germany.

2. THE PRINCELY ORDER OF EUSEBIUS OR VICEROY.—This Grade was added to the Novitiate Cross a few years since, upon the revisal of the Ritual, and is properly the "Chair Degree" of the second officer of the Conclave, the Viceroy Eusebius.

3. THE PRINCELY ORDER OF CONSTANTINE, OR SOVEREIGN.—This Grade was also added at the same time as the preceding one, and is properly the "Chair Degree" of the Chief Officer of the Conclave, the Sovereign Constantine. Both degrees are, however, now given in succession to the Knight of the Novitiate Cross.

4. THE GRAND CROSS OF CONSTANTINE.—This Grade was formerly conferred by selection on the Chief Officers of the Order only, as an Honorary Degree, but is now given to all actual Sovereigns of Conclaves at their installation.

NOTE.—The above Grades are given in Conclaves of the Red Cross of Constantine." The Appendant Orders are conferred in Sanctuaries of K. H. S., and are as follows:

1. KNIGHTS OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.—This degree is founded upon the traditional history of the discovery of the True Cross by St. Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, in the year 296. It has been for many years practised as a Masonic Degree, having formed the second of the third degrees of the "Councils of the Trinity," now obsolete. None but Royal Arch Masons are eligible.

2. KNIGHT OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.—A continuation of the preceding Degree, in which the Legends of the M. M. and R. A. are Christianized.

3. KNIGHTS OF THE CHRISTIAN MARK, OR GUARDS OF THE CONCLAVE.—Originally formed out of Members of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, as a special guard for the Holy See. It is the first order in the old series of Councils of the Trinity.

4. "THE HOLY AND THRICE ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF THE CROSS," CALLED A "COUNCIL."—This Order was founded by Count Albertus, of Pergamus. Its principal object is *self examination*, with a view to a more perfect life. It is the third in the old Councils of the Trinity.

NOTES ON THE CHIVALRIC ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND OF MALTA IN CANADA, UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE CONVENT GENERAL, AND GREAT PRIORY OF ENGLAND, WALES, AND POSSSESSIONS OF THE BRITISH CROWN.

THE UNITED RELIGIOUS AND MILITARY ORDERS OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AND KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, PALESTINE, RHODES, AND MALTA.—The Order commonly known as the "Knights Templar," represents the *old* order of Knighthood of the crusades, instituted in 1118, violently but only outwardly suppressed in 1313. The Order was *not entirely abolished*. Its formal dissolution by the Pope, and the confiscation of its property *could not* and *did not* destroy all the brave and noble spirits who had been so long associated together; uniting themselves with *other* existing Orders of *Knighthood*, they perpetuated their *own*, and thus preserving the memory of their misfortunes, continued their assemblies, without attracting attention. Although there is no *real* connection between the Templar Order and Freemasonry, as regards *aim*, *object*, and *ceremonial*, still the Order of the Temple, from its long connection with that ancient *Fraternity*, which *traditionally preserved* its dogmas and rites from oblivion, requires that all aspirants for the honor of its chivalry, should be *Freemasons*, should be Master Masons of at least *two* years standing, as also *Royal Arch Masons*.

The union between the Templars and the Knights of St. John appears to have taken place in Scotland, immediately after the *outward* suppresion of the Templars in 1313. In that country the Order was *not* dissolved, but united with that of St. John, (afterwards known as the Knights of Malta), and continued until the period of the Reformation; since that time in connection with the Masonic fraternity. The two Orders have been designated as the (combined) "Orders of Knight's Templars, and of St. John of Jerusalem, *Palestine*, *Rhodes*, and *Malta*." The assumption of the name "*Palestine*" is accounted for, as the Templars and Knights of St. John resided there for many years. "*Rhodes*" and "*Malta*," from the *Knights of St. John* having possessions and residing in those Islands.

The Templars for many years conferred within the body of their Encampments or Preceptories the Degrees known as the "Rose Croix," now the 18° of the "Ancient and Accepted Rite," and the "Kadosh," the 30° of the same Rite. Some years since these Grades were surrendered by the greater number of the Preceptories to the *A. and*