

to whom King Charles in 1663 made the famous grant of Carolina.

Another of these patentees was the foremost statesman of the reign in the matter of extending and improving the Empire. This was Ashley Cooper, first Earl of Shaftesbury. He had a hereditary connexion with the Elizabethans, for his mother's father, Anthony Ashley, who was clerk to the Privy Council, was deputed by the Government to accompany in a civil capacity the famous expedition to Cadiz in 1596, when Essex was in command on land, Lord Charles Howard on sea, and Sir Walter Raleigh was of the company. Ashley, among others, was knighted on this occasion. From the very beginning of the reign of Charles II, his grandson was most active in oversea matters. He was a member of the Council of Plantations which was called together in the first year of the reign; he was one of the grantees both of Carolina and of the Bahamas, and in either case seems to have been the leading man among the proprietors; he was a member of the African and Hudson Bay Companies; and from 1672 to 1676 he was president of a United Council of Trade and Plantations, of which John Locke became secretary in 1673. With Shaftesbury and Locke combined, there was some semblance of an able Secretary of State for the Colonies, guided in counsel and in draftsmanship by a singularly valuable permanent secretary. Locke first met Shaftesbury at Oxford in 1666, and became a close friend and inmate of his house in 1667. The frequency of his handwriting in the Shaftesbury papers shows that, as a secretary, especially on the adminis-