

CS.29. COURT OF SESSION. Extracted Processes. Mackenzie's Office,  
1681-1810.

CS.29/1777 Mar 11/Hogg against Inglis' Children and Assignees

- /1. 1775-1778. Inventory of the Process Hogg agt. Inglis. A list of 46 documents, ranging from May 1774 precept in Admiralty to 1777 minutes of the process in the Court of Session. Includes borrowing notes through 26 Jan 1778, the last of which indicates that the precept is to be returned to the Admiralty Court. 4p.
- /2. 1777 Feb 1. (no.44). Incident Diligence. The Trustees and Children of James Inglis against Havers, requiring Hogg's attorneys to produce documents showing their power to act for the emigrants. Including  
1777 Feb 7. Execution. 2 sides.
- /3. 1775 Jun 8. (no.35). Queries & Answers In the Process Hogg agt. Inglis. Concerns practices in charging for freights, etc., in British-American mercantile ventures, according to replies of London merchants, with especial reference to passengers to America and insurance. 1 open folio, with endorsement.
- /4. 1775 Dec 9. (no.36). Summons of Transference, transferring the burden of defense in Hogg's suit to Mrs. Inglis, James, John, and William Inglis, widow and orphans of James Inglis Jr., deceased. Including  
1775 Dec 14. Execution. Also including  
1776 Jan 24. Interloquitor transferring the action in status quo.
- /5. 1777 Mar 11. (no.46). "Minutes in the Process, The Assignees of James Hogg et al vs. The Trustees of James Inglis late Merchant in Edinburgh." The Lord Ordinary's ruling sustaining the award of a £670/10 refund made by the Admiralty Court in favor of James Hogg on 30 Sep 1774. 3 pages.
- /6. 1775 Dec 14. (no.37). Execution of the Summons of Transference. 1 side & endorsement.
- /7. 1777 Feb 11. (no.45). Condescence for the Trustees & Children of James Inglis late Mercht. in Edinburgh agt. James Hogg and others, setting forth the precise facts which the defenders allege and intend to prove. Notice of the Lords is called to the fact that the defenders have been unable to examine the document from the emigrants under which the pursuers claim a power to act for the emigrants. Allegation is made that the emigrants had dispersed the 7th or 8th of May 1774, and it is suggested that the alleged power from the emigrants said to be dated 6 June 1774 is in fact a post-dated document that is challengable and is material to the defense. 16 pages.
- /8. 1777. (no.42). Condescence for James Hogg agt. the Trustees & Children of James Inglis late Merchant in Edinburgh, setting forth facts to be proved concerning the power of attorney from the emigrants. States that the emigrants were, before their dispersal, employed in trenching and dressing George Square (now Charlotte Square), that meetings were held in their behalf, and sets forth the manner in which the power of attorney was obtained. Hogg and his family and servants got passage to N.C. aboard the Penelope, and sailed from Greenock on 11 July 1775<sup>4</sup> (no reference to any emigrants sailing with him). In effect, the condescence denies any impropriety on Hogg's part in treating with the emigrants, but suggests that there may have been some on Inglis' part. 8p. & end.

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- /9. 1777 Jan 31. (no.43). Petition for the Trustees and Children of James Inglis late Mercht. in Edinbr., praying a diligence to compel production of the power of attorney said to have been executed by the emigrants. Including  
1777 Feb 1. Interloquitor granting diligence. 5pages & endorsement.
- /10. 1777 Jan 14. (no.41). Answers for James Hogg & Assignees to the Petition of the Trustees & Children of James Inglis Jr., arguing that former interloquitors in their favor be upheld, admitting the clarity of reasoning in the defenders' petition (the arguments of which are singular and new in the Court of Session). The pursuers here restate their case, assigning the most passive role possible to James Hogg--he was persuaded to emigrate to N.C. by his brother; the emigrants spontaneously appealed to James Hogg for assistance in emigrating; and so forth. These answers concede that in the action brought against Ramage in the vice-admiralty court of Shetland, the judge-admiral found for Ramage against the emigrants. Some Inglis-Hogg correspondence of May 1775 is quoted fully. About half the document reviews events and the other half argues clearly and forcibly against Inglis. 41 pages and endorsement.
- /11. 1776 Dec 11. (no.40). Petition for the Trustees and Children of James Inglis late Mercht. in Edinburgh to the Lords of Council and Session, praying a review and alteration of the interloquitors in the Admiralty Court of 24 June and 30 Sep 1774. In support of the petition, an active role is assigned to James and Robert Hogg in the attempted emigration. The defenders aver that James Hogg "being himself dissatisfied with his situation at home he resolved to Emigrate to North Carolina with his whole family and to carry along with them a great number of people to cultivate that waste land which his brother had acquired", here described as a tract "near Wilmingtown in North Carolina." Recites the Hogg-Inglis contract verbatim, noticing that it bears a date of 24 Aug 1773 --two days before the Bachelor sailed from Leith for Thurso. States that the four emigrants who died at Leith in the spring of 1774 died at Edinburgh within a day or two of the Bachelor's docking (on 25 Apr 1774). Argues the facts alleged. Including  
1776 Dec 11. Interloquitor ordering the petition to be seen and answered by the pursuers. Also including  
1777 Feb 20. Interloquitor denying the prayer. Also including  
1777 Feb 27. Minute requesting Lord Hailes grant a first and second diligence against Peter Tait, Messenger in Edinburgh, to recover from him the emigrants' power of attorney (formerly borrowed from the process by William Sutherland, late Writer in Edinburgh now out of the kingdom), and grant of warrant. Also including  
1777 Jan 24. Interloquitor requiring special and particular condescendances from both pursuer and defender. 56 + (1) pages and endorsement.
- /12. 1777 Feb 20-Mar 11. Wrapper, endorsed "Decreet finding the letters orderly proceeded & for Expences of Extract. James Hogg & others agt. James Inglis's Children & Assignees." 1 side
- /13. 1776 Nov 26. (no.39). Interloquitor In Causa James Hog & others agt. The Representatives of James Inglis, finding that Inglis was bound to refund passengers fares without reference to provisions consumed from Thurso to Vaila Sound. Also including  
1776 Nov 28. Interloquitor requiring the pursuers to account the freight, damages, and expenses allowed previously by the court. 1 page and endorsement.

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CS.29/1777 Mar 11/Hogg vs. Inglis continued

- /14. 1776 Jul 2. (no.38). Information for the Trustees & Children of James Inglis setting forth the same information as repeated in the petition of 11 Dec 1776, and reviewing the history of the process. 63 pages & endorsement.
- /15. 1776 Jul 2. (no. ? ). Memorial for James Hog late Tennant in Borlum, and for Messrs. Scott, Stewart & McKenzie Assignees for him, and others, Chargers, Against The Representatives of James Inglis Junior Merchant in Edinburgh, Suspende, seeking the sustaining of the ruling of the Court of Admiralty. Takes exception to the stance of the defenders which casts Hogg in an active role of enticing emigrants, and portrays Hogg's activities in a more philanthropic light. "It is well known that when the poor highlanders wandered up to Leith or Greenock, in order to get a passage to America, it was not uncommon for Shipmasters and others, to take improper advantage of their ignorance and destitute Situation, and subject them to hard and iniquitous conditions of future Services, for the passage allowed them." Reference is made to the action in the vice-admiralty court of Shetland where Hogg's activities with reference to the emigrants was made a subject of proof, and witnesses were examined on the subject. Includes much of the information repeated in the Answers of 14 Jan 1777 (no.41). The memorial speaks of a subjoined copy of several depositions of emigrants (in the court of vice-admiralty). SEE APPENDIX TO THIS LIST. 51 pages.
- /16. 1775 Mar 10. (no.34). Petition of James Hogg to the Lords of Council and Session, praying a summary discussion of the reasons for Inglis' bill of suspension, and to prohibit expediting of the bill. Including  
1775 Mar 10. Order of the Lords of Council and Session returning the bill of suspension to the Lord Ordinary. Also including  
1775 Jun 16 - 1776 Feb 23. Minutes and rulings allowing parties to see and interchange the bill prior to debate, and to print information to be lodged in the Lords' boxes. 4 pages.
- /17. 1774 Nov 24. Bill of Suspension, James Inglis Jr. Moht. in Edinburgh, appealing to the Court of Session from the decree of the Court of Admiralty in favor of James Hogg and others. 30 pages & endorsement.
- /18. 1775 Mar 2. (no.33). Answers for James Hog late tenant in Borlum and for Messrs. Scott, Stewart, & McKenzie assignees for him et al To The Petition of James Inglis Jr. Merchant in Edinburgh, defending the judgment of the Admiralty Court. Sets forth the pursuers' version of the facts in the case, commencing with Robert Hogg's persuasion of his brother James to emigrate to N.C., and concluding with 8 Aug 1774 when Inglis proffered his counter-petition in Admiralty. The last half of the document is argument on the facts. 32 pages & endorsement.
- /19. 1775 Feb 22. (no.32). Petition for James Inglis Jr., Merchant in Edinburgh to the Lords of Council and Session, following the rejection of his bill of suspension by Lord Hales on 9 Feb 1775. The facts are presented so as to color the motives of James Hogg. States that Hogg had "for some considerable time projected an emigration with his whole family to N.C., and to carry with him such a number of hands as he might have occasion for ... but upon intelligence received from a brother of his, who had been settled in the country, that he had purchased a large tract of ground near Wilmington, in the province of North Carolina, and that many hands would be wanted to clear the wood James Hogg fell to work in Engaging a number of persons in the County of Caithness to accompany him there, under the specious assurance of a much more comfortable livelihood than they could find at home." And so forth. Recites part of the Hogg-Inglis contract of 23 Aug 1774, and the text of Hogg's defense in the Shetland Court of Vice-Admiralty which Inglis now quotes in his own

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/19. continued

defense. He accounts for the apparent delay in repairing the Bachelor at Leith. The inference of facts stated in this petition is that Hogg, his family, and servants shipped for N.C. from Clyde with none of the emigrants in attendance. Inglis prays the Lords to pass the bill of suspension or to remit it to the Lord Ordinary to be passed. Including

1775 Feb 23. Order of the Lords for the chargers to see and answer. Also including

1775 Mar 8. Order of the Lords remitting the bill to the Lord Ordinary. 61 pages and endorsement.

/20. 1775. (no.31). Duplies for James Hogg and others and their Assignees, Chargers, to the Replies for James Inglis Jr., Suspender. Arguments both of a technical nature concerning freights, and of a general nature on the intentions of Inglis. 13 pages & endorsement.

/21. 1775. (no.30). Replies for James Inglis Jr. Merchant in Edinburgh To the Answer for James Hogg Tenant in Borlum & Messrs. Scott, Stewart, & McKenzie, his Assignees et al. Specifically replies to the question of the seasonal lateness for the voyage, the distinctions governing prepaid and postpaid freight, etc. Concerning the intention of Inglis to dispose of the water casks as lumber in America rather than preserve them, "however frequent Cargoes of Emigrants from Britain to America have hitherto been it has not yet become fashionable to bring Emigrants from America to Britain." Six reasons for suspension are argued. 26 pages.

/22. 1774. (no.29). Answers for James Hogg late Tenant in Borlum and for Messrs. Scott, Stewart & McKenzie assignees for him and others To the Bill of Suspension for James Inglis Jr; Merchant in Edinburgh. Opens with the defensive claim that James Hogg "had been frequently solicited and was at last prevailed upon by a brother of his settled at Wilmington in North Carolina to go out and Settle in that Country." As evidence of the alleged chicanery of Inglis, the chargers here state that after the departure of Hogg and his family, and the dispersal of the emigrants, Inglis sent the Bachelor on a voyage to North Carolina, after all (this statement being denied in the Replies above). (See no.1074 and 1075 in CS.96/2250, for the 1774 voyage of the Bachelor (Capt. Smith) to Wilmington, N.C.)

NOTE: A comparison of the inventory at /1 above with the inventory in AC.9/2969/1 and the inventory in CS.271/58,979, suggests that some of the documents in this process were returned to the Court of Admiralty and some were retained by the Court of Session.

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See following appendix

APPENDIX FOR  
CS.29/1777 Mar 11/Hogg against Inglis' Children and Assignees

SIGNET LIBRARY  
Parliament Square, Edinburgh

Printed Session Papers, Vol.158, nos. 12 and 17.

These materials, OF WHICH COPIES ARE NOT OBTAINABLE, are printed versions of /14, /15, /18, and /19 of the original manuscripts in the process from Mackenzie's Office of the Court of Session. Following immediately is an identification of the printed papers with their manuscript counterparts. Following those identifications is an abstract summary of the testimony in the Shetland Court of Vice-Admiralty referred to in the manuscript documents and printed in the Printed Session Papers in Signet Library.

- no.12a. 1775 Feb 22. Petition, James Inglis Jr. Merchant in Edinburgh to the Lords of Council & Session. A printed form in 20 pages of CS.29/1777 Mar 11/Hogg vs. Inglis/19 (or, no.32 in the inventory to the process). Concludes with the prayer; is not endorsed with the orders of the Lords remitting the matter to the Lord Ordinary.
- no.12b. 1775 Mar 1. Answers for James Hogg ... to Petition. Printed form in 19 pages of CS.29/1777 Mar 11/Hogg vs. Inglis/18 (or, no.33 in the inventory to the process). Pages 15-17 are depositions of three witnesses before the Lord Admiral of Shetland. Pages 18-19 are the Contract of 24 Aug 1773 between Hogg and Inglis.
- no.17a. 1776 Jul 2. Memorial for James Hog ... against the representatives of James Inglis Jr. ... Printed form in 24 pages of CS.29/1777 Mar 11/Hogg vs. Inglis/15. Appendixes: p.18-20, Depositions of witnesses in Shetland vice-admiralty court; p.21-22, contract between Hogg and Inglis; p.23-24, answers of London merchants to queries set by Inglis (see CS.29/1777 Mar 11/Hogg vs. Inglis/3).
- no.17b. 1776 Jul 2. Information for the Trustees and Children of James Inglis ... agt. Assignees of James Hogg. Printed form in 22 pages of CS.29/1777 Mar 11/Hogg vs. Inglis/14.

Abstracts of the Depositions in the Shetland Court of Vice-Admiralty

1. John Urquhart, Preacher of the Gospel, late in the parish of Tarr (sic) in Strathnaver (sic) (Parish of Farr, County of Sutherland). Lived in the county of Strathnaver (Sutherland) summer last. Knows many emigrants applied to Hogg as early as winter last (numbers were refused). Hogg's going to America was talked of in the country the year before he went, and a number of Strathnaver people "choosed to wait and go along with him." In Spring last (in April 1773) it was published at the Church door of Tarr (Farr) that those wishing to go to America with Hogg should settle their freight with him--but the emigration had been widely discussed long before. Says that in 1772 George McKay in Mudal engaged a ship to carry emigrants to America, and speaks of the freight charges by McKay. Says that Hogg asked one of the petitioners, William Bain, why the petition asserted that Hogg had solicited them to emigrate; Bain said he was not solicited and that that was put into the petition upon the urging of the gentlemen of Shetland. Says at Thurso he was in the counting room and heard Hogg offer to refund money to George Morgan (one of the petitioners in vice-admiralty) if he chose to remain. Says, in effect, that the vessel was delayed sailing at Thurso by emigrants not being ready to board.

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2. Eneas Mackay (see Meyer, p.120; see GD.95/2/7, p.182-183), formerly resident in parish of Tong in Strathnever (i.e., Sutherland). Says many people of Strathnever applied to Hogg to procure for them a passage to America before Hogg ever approached them or before he advertised upon the subject. Says James McKay of Skerra corresponded with Hogg while Hogg was in Edinburgh on the subject of emergency provisions and the responsibility of the emigrants for them.
3. Alexander Gunn, formerly residing at Campster in the parish of Latheron, and County of Caithness. Says emigrants applied first to Hogg for passage--not he to them. Gunn applied to Hogg and considered it a favor to be taken. Knows that Hogg refunded some passage money to emigrants who changed their mind. He heard John Bain in Spittell say that he had got back his money.

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SCOTTISH RECORD OFFICE  
Edinburgh  
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CS.96/2004 - 2006. COURT OF SESSION. Pre-1839 Productions. Business Books of James Inglis, Edinburgh Merchant, 1771-1801.

CS.96/2004. JOURNAL, 1771-1780 (unpaged; 251 leaves + some blanks), of debit and credit transactions arising from mercantile ventures in his ships (the Adventure and the Bachelor) as well as joint ventures in the ships of other merchants, and ventures in which his cargo was freighted in other vessels. The journal opens with the beginning of 1771, but already existing accounts indicate that transactions arising from earlier ventures are being posted. The accounts referred to in this journal are to be found in CS.96/2249.

Inglis' American trade from 1771 to 1774 appears to have been limited to Wilmington and Charleston, and was conducted through the firms of Hogg and Campbell, and Powell, Hopton & Co. at each respective town. The account number assigned Hogg and Campbell at Wilmington was 93; the number for Powell, Hopton & Co. was 130. From the former Inglis imported tar and turpentine; from the latter, rice. The accounts for a 1771 Wilmington venture (account number 79) were being settled as late as May 1773, with the final closing of the account in September 1774. A far more profitable (apparently) Charleston venture in November 1771 in joint account with James Scrimgeour was assigned account number 106 (but see the letter book in CS.96/2250 for Inglis' long battle to bring this venture to a successful close).

The ill-fated venture with emigrants to Wilmington in 1773-1774 is reflected in accounts for the ship Bachelor under number 133. Upon failure of the voyage and the resultant suit in Admiralty by James Hogg, a special account, number 173, appears to have been opened for the vessel, and under this number will be found the day-to-day reimbursements to emigrants, the sale of the provisions stocked for their voyage, and the sale of the Bachelor as a result of this and other suits by creditors. With reference to this matter, it will be seen that Inglis had dealings with one James Hogg's bills of exchange long before the emigrant venture commenced; these may represent another man of the same name.

From the end of 1774, the journal records the dwindling fortunes of Inglis' mercantile firm as it draws inevitably toward bankruptcy, and the sudden death of Inglis in November 1775.

CS.96/2005. SEDERUNT BOOK, 4 DEC. 1775 - 1784 (73 pages) of the trustees for the sequestered firm of James Inglis, containing the minutes of the trustees as they attempt to salvage the affairs of the deceased Inglis. Several reports concerning the Hogg lawsuit on behalf of the emigrants shed some additional light on the matter: the fact that some emigrants had fares refunded, some did not concur with the prosecution, and others discharged Inglis from any obligation to them; that in process of the action Mrs. Inglis was seized and incarcerated following the death of Inglis; that a £55 bill in partial payment of emigrants' fares drawn by James Hogg on his brother's firm of Hogg and Campbell in Wilmington was still not honored as late as December 1782; that the style of the action in the Court of Session was altered to make the trustees the defenders; that the appeal to the Court of Session was decided in favor of Hogg in March 1777; and that upon the unfavorable opinion of HM Attorney General and the Lord Advocate in London, the trustees of Inglis agreed not to appeal to the House of Lords; that a continued effort by Hogg's assignees to gain additional punitive damages for the emigrants from Inglis' estate was still before the Lord Ordinary in 1784.

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CS.96/2004-2006 Concluded

CS.96/2006. "STATES RESPECTING THE AFFAIRS OF THE DECEASED JAMES INGLIS, MERCHANT IN EDINEBURGH AND OF THE ACCOUNTS OF INTROMISSIONS OF THE TRUSTEES UNDER HIS SETTLEMENT" (89 pages). The states of accounts payable are as of the end of 1780. The states of accounts receivable are as of 15 June 1783. Among the outstanding accounts receivable is the one for Hogg and Campbell of Wilmington, North Carolina.

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West Register House

CS.96/2248-2250. COURT OF SESSION. Pre-1839 Productions. Business Books of James Inglis, Edinburgh Merchant, 1763-1780.

CS.96/2248. INVOICE BOOK, 1763-1775 (unpaged; 29 leaves), of goods shipped on various vessels to merchants in Scotland, London, Gottenburg, Udwalla, Frederickshald, Boston, Philadelphia, and North Carolina. Invoice no.36 is for 5 bales of Osnaburgs, Hessians, and sailcloth shipped aboard The Renown (Geo. Barclay, master) for Robert and John Hogg, Wilmington, N.C., 9 March 1771. Invoice no.38 is for checks, Osnaburgs, and sailcloth shipped aboard the St. Andrew (Charles Erskine, master), 10 Feb. 1772, to Robert Hogg at Wilmington.

## SCOTTISH RECORD OFFICE

Edinburgh

West Register House

CS.96/2248-2250. COURT OF SESSION. Pre-1839 Productions. Business Books of James Inglis, Edinburgh Merchant, 1763-1780.

CS.96/2249. ACCOUNT BOOK, 1771-1780 (244 leaves), corresponding with the JOURNAL of the same date in CS.96/2004. Here are found the accounts for Robert Hogg and for Hogg & Campbell of Wilmington, N.C. (no.93), the 1771 Wilmington venture (no.79), the 1771 Charleston ventures by the Concord and the Bachelor (no.106), and the other accounts alluded to in the description of the JOURNAL. Included, too, are the accounts with merchants through whom imports from Wilmington and Charleston were disposed.

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CS.96/2250. LETTER BOOK F, SEPT. 1772 - 25 APR. 1774. (281 leaves, containing index and copies of 1,258 outgoing letters.)

1. 1772 Sep 29. To Samuel Brailsford, Bristol, concerning a cargo (of rice from Charleston, aboard the Bachelor); on the character of Captain Alexander Ramage.
2. 1772 Sep 29. To Alexander Ramage, Cowes, concerning the cargo (aboard the Bachelor from Charleston).
4. 1772 Sep 29. To James Scrimgeour, London, concerning their joint venture by the Bachelor to Charleston.
6. 1772 Sep 29. To Graham Johnston & Co., London, on a protested bill of John Simpson & Co. of Charleston. "I am sorry to hear by all accounts Rice has humbled down very low...."
7. 1772 Sep 30. To William Cadell Jr. & Co., Carron, concerning nails &c shipped to Charleston aboard the Bachelor.
8. 1772 Sep 30. To Thomas Speid, Dundee, concerning goods shipped by William Nichol aboard the Bachelor to Charleston. States that the "vessel met with misfortune in the Orkneys."
9. 1772 Oct 1. To Samuel Brailsford, Bristol, forwarding invoice for the Bachelor's venture to Charleston.
11. 1772 Oct 1. To Alexander Ramage, Cowes, on disposition of the cargo from Charleston.
12. 1772 Oct 1. To James McKenzie & Co., Cowes, authorizing them to let Ramage have what he needs for the Bachelor.
14. 1772 Oct 2. To Robert Hunter, London, concerning best disposition of the rice aboard the Bachelor.

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CS.96/2250 Continued

15. 1772 Oct 2. To Samuel Brailsford, Bristol, introducing Robert Hunter.
16. 1772 Oct 3. To Thomas Shillbrick, London, concerning goods shipped for them by Thomas Spied of Dundee to Charleston.
20. 1772 Oct 5. To Campbell & Crosse, Glasgow, concerning goods shipped by them aboard the Bachelor for Charleston.
21. 1772 Oct 6. To William Caddell Jr. & Co., Carron, saying that Inglis will write to Johnston & Simpson (in Charleston) asking them to "push the sales of your nails &c immediately."
24. 1772 Oct 6. To Robert Hunter, London, on the rice from Charleston.
25. 1772 Oct 6. To Samuel Brailsford, Bristol, on the rice.
27. 1772 Oct 7. To Campbell & Crosse, Glasgow, on proportionate average upon settlement of the Bachelor's venture to Charleston.
32. 1772 Oct 9. To Robert Hunter, London, on disposition of the rice.
33. 1772 Oct 9. To James McKenzie & Co., Cowes, on unloading the rice from the Bachelor, etc.
34. 1772 Oct 9. To Samuel Brailsford, London, on the rice.
35. 1772 Oct 9. To James Scrimgeour, on John Simpson & Co.'s protested bill of exchange.
36. 1772 Oct 12. To Graham Johnston & Co., London, on John Simpson & Co.'s protested bill.
37. 1772 Oct 12. To Robert Hunter, London, on the Charleston rice. Letters for Ramage have been addressed to him at the Carolina Coffee House.
38. 1772 Oct 12. To Alexander Ramage, Cowes. The price of rice is rising, so perhaps the venture can be salvaged.
39. 1772 Oct 12. To Samuel Brailsford, London, on rice prices in continental markets.
40. 1772 Oct 13. To Robert Hunter, London, on the European market and the Charleston rice; "This cargo is of very great consequence to me."
48. 1772 Oct 16. To Alexander Ogilvie, Leith, re goods shipped to Charleston aboard the Bachelor.
51. 1772 Oct 16. To Daniel Crommelin & Sons, Amsterdam, on the cargo of rice aboard the Bachelor, offering their house preference.
52. 1772 Oct 16. To Samuel Brailsford, London, on the Charleston rice which Inglis had rather sell than consign on account.
54. 1772 Oct 16. To Robert Hunter, London, on the Charleston rice.
57. 1772 Oct 17. To Campbell & Crosse, Glasgow, on the average of damages to the Bachelor (£806 at £3/8 per £100).
58. 1772 Oct 17. To John Bogle, Glasgow, on proportionate average of damage to the Bachelor.
60. 1772 Oct 17. To Sturrock Stewart & Co., Dundee, on proportionate average of damages to the Bachelor.

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62. 1772 Oct 19. To Samuel Brailsford, Liverpool, on the rice.
63. 1772 Oct 19. To Daniel Commelin & Sons, Amsterdam, on the rice, which is on its way to them.
64. 1772 Oct 19. To Alexander Ramage, Amsterdam, authorizing him to sell the Bachelor at Amsterdam. Inglis will take £800 to £1000 for her.
71. 1772 Oct 20. To Robert Hunter, London, expressing surprize at difficulty in insuring the Bachelor, which has "a very bad mark in (the) Register Book."
75. 1772 Oct 23. To Alexander Ramage, Amsterdam, asking what on earth he means by stating that 14 casks of rice were damaged when being shipped at Charleston. Inglis has had Ramage in his service for 14 years and has never scrimped him for credit; explains money is scarce. Inglis' dissatisfaction with the Bachelor "tho I try'd almost every Trade with her." Inglis says, "sold she must be."
76. 1772 Oct 23. To Daniel Crommelin & Sons, Amsterdam, authorizing them to sell the Bachelor for Inglis--"she is completely fitted out & an exceeding good vessel."
77. 1772 Oct 23. To Robert Hunter, London, asking if he will accept a bill on Crommelin & Sons in payment of a debt, and inquiring about "the mark which the Bachelor bears in your Register Book."
80. 1772 Oct 26. To Alexander Hamilton, Newcastle, enclosing one open (no.79) to Capt. Harvey Midforth, expressing anger over the departure of a vessel for Rotterdam without a freight of Maryland tobacco.
81. 1772 Oct 30. To Robert Hunter, on the mark against the Bachelor given by the Surveyor at Cowes. Says she must be sold in order to settle with Scrimgeour, and if necessary, Inglis will buy her outright to keep her from going at too low a price.
90. 1772 Nov 5. To Robert Hunter, on the difficulty of getting insurance in Edinburgh and Glasgow; "the King of Prussia & the Young Emperor of Germany the Heroes of the Age frightens them out of their wits on account of the Hanoverian Dominions, &c."
104. 1772 Nov 13. To Thomas Spied, Dundee, concerning shoes shipped to Charleston aboard the Bachelor.
108. 1772 Nov 16. To Daniel Crommelin & Sons, Amsterdam, on the undisposed portion of the rice, and the dropping prices.
115. 1772 Nov 17. To Samuel Brailsford, Bristol, concerning the return of Ramage with the Bachelor from Amsterdam. Says the ship is a good one, having been built in Inglis' employ by Ramage. (See AC.7/55, Dryburgh agt. Forrest & Blair, which says the Jolly Bachelor was built at Philadelphia in 1764 by John Wharton, apparently a ship carpenter, Ramage being only the agent for Inglis in the construction of the vessel.)
120. 1772 Nov 19. To Samuel Garbell & Co., Carronwharf, making them an offer--"I am every day Expecting a Vessel from Wilmington, No. Carolina loaden with Tar probably a few Barrels of Pitch ...."
121. 1772 Nov 9. To Hamilton & Rogerson, Newcastle, letting them know that he expects 1000 to 1100 barrels of tar from Wilmington, and asking them about current prices.

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CS.96/2250 Continued

124. 1772 Nov 19. To Mayson Wright, Hull, asking for wholesale tar prices since Inglis is expecting a cargo in from Wilmington.
127. 1772 Nov 21. To Robert Hogg, London, asking if he will winter over in Great Britain or if he will return to North Carolina. Inglis had hoped by now to have established a semi-annual run between Leith and Wilmington, taking goods to Hogg's firm and bringing back tar and other naval stores in return. Enquires of the St. Andrew (Erskine, captain), from Wilmington. Mentions past transactions between Inglis and Robert Hogg.
128. 1772 Nov 21. To James Baird, Glasgow, concerning predicament arising out of various offers for the tar Inglis is expecting in.
135. 1772 Nov 19. To James Baird, Glasgow, quoting prices for the tar, pitch, and turpentine Inglis expects from Cape Fear, North Carolina, prices for delivery in Leith (not Glasgow). The tar is available at 9 shillings the barrel. Including
- 1772 Nov 25. To James Baird, Glasgow, confirming the offer, despite the fact that Inglis has since been offered 9/3 by another party.
139. 1772 Nov 27. To Capt. Dougal Mathieson, London, offering to sell him the Bachelor for less than Inglis has in her.
140. 1772 Nov 27. To Mayson Wright, Hull, offering expected tar for 10 shillings per barrel, payable in 3 or 4 months at London.
144. 1772 Nov 30. To James Scrimgeour, London, on their joint Charleston venture accounts from the Bachelor (Ramage, captain).
148. 1772 Dec 3. To Alexander Ramage, London, on the damaged casks of rice. Inglis offers to sell Ramage the Bachelor if he can find friends in Scotland to stand with him in the purchase.
149. 1772 Dec 3. To Robert Hunter, London, commissioning him to have an appraisal made of the Bachelor, for which Inglis is now willing to take £750 to £800. Even if she must be let go for as little as £600 at auction, Inglis wants to know, but hopes she can be sold by private treaty for £700 or £800.
153. 1772 Dec 5. To Mayson Wright, Hull, accepting an offer of 10 shillings per barrel for tar and 8 shillings per barrel for turpentine with delivery at Hull--providing the inland bills are payable in 90 to 100 days rather than the proffered 6 months.
156. 1772 Dec 8. To Robert Hunter, London. In a postscript Inglis inquires about London prices current for tar, being in daily expectation of a cargo from Cape Fear.
160. 1772 Dec 11. To Robert Hunter, London, raising the question of the soundness of a speculation in rice this year. Letters from Charleston and from Mr. Brailsford suggest it would be a prudent and safe adventure. If the Bachelor can be sold low to the potential venturers, and the price of rice is reasonable, it should be a profitable speculation--"but keep this ever from Ramage."
161. 1772 Dec 11. To Alexander Ramage, London. Inglis has received a startling account from Mr. Hunter on the state of the Bachelor's sails and cables and would like an explanation, having spent £285 on these very things last spring.
163. 1772 Dec 11. To Will Gasgoigne, Carron, informing him that the vessel from North Carolina is not in yet, but will be glad to serve him when she arrives.
164. 1772 Dec 11. To James Baird, Jr., Glasgow, refusing his offer for the tar from North Carolina.

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167. 1772 Dec 12. To James Main, Bo'ness, prospective purchaser of the Bachelor. Inglis says she was built for him by Ramage and was launched in April 1765. Asks £800 for the vessel.
168. 1772 Dec 14. To James Baird, Glasgow, regretting that he is unable to accommodate Baird. Inglis says he waited 10 days without reply after his original offer to sell Baird the N.C. tar before accepting any other offers. In any event, the St. Andrew is still unheard of, and Inglis begins to fear misfortune.
170. 1772 Dec 15. To Robert Hunter, London, concerning the Bachelor. Inglis is pleased with the survey of the ship, but can't figure out what has reduced her cables to a merely tolerable condition, "which I imagine, I imagine has Scarcely been Wet during the Voyage." If she can be sold for £700 to £750, sell her; if her price drops, buy her on Inglis' sole account for £600 to £680. Inglis thinks the rice speculation venture mentioned in his last is a great bargain, and the lower the Bachelor can be purchased for, the better for that venture (but protests that he does not want to become the purchaser except as already stated). Inglis thinks Ramage has a plan to buy the Bachelor for himself, and enjoins on Hunter secrecy of Inglis' own plans.
171. 1772 Dec 15. To Alexander Ramage, London, asking him what he thinks the Bachelor is really worth. Inglis says he does not intend to let her go for nothing, even though he is heartily sick of shipping. Thanks God he is under no necessity to sell the Bachelor, and observes that ship prices will be better very shortly. Thinks it is time Ramage's friends, B. Dick, etc., drew their purses if Ramage really wishes to purchase. Asks about Ramage's expense accounts.
175. 1772 Dec 17. To Mayson Wright, Hull, insisting upon a 90 to 100 days credit if Inglis sells the expected N.C. tar to them. Notes that prices are rising in London where they are expected to be at 12 or 13 shillings a barrel shortly. Cannot offer a 6 months credit. Expects to hear immediately on this; notices that they have no binding agreement yet about the tar.
177. 1772 Dec 18. To D. Crommellin & Sons, Amsterdam, on the remnant of the cargo of S.C. rice and Ramage's expenses.
187. 1772 Dec 19. To Edie & Laird, London, acknowledging the disagreeable news that the St. Andrew (Charles Erskine, master) loaded with naval stores from Cape Fear was in great distress and had been carried into Cowes harbor for repairs. Enquires the price for tar at Cowes or in the river, noticing that Inglis can get from 10/ to 10/6 per barrel at Leith, and perhaps more at Newcastle, Hull, etc. Even if the cargo of the vessel must be discharged at Cowes in order to make repairs, Inglis will hold Capt. Erskine to deliver at Leith according to the charterparty or wherever Inglis can find a better market.
188. 1772 Dec 19. To Samuel Wood, London, thanking the firm for assistance to Capt. Erskine and the St. Andrew, but letting them know that Edie & Laird have complete management of the matter.
189. 1772 Dec 19. To Robert Hunter, London, observing that Christmas Day is not the day he would have chosen to auction the Bachelor "as that is a day of Jollity with John Bull."
190. 1772 Dec 19. To James Baird Jr. & Co., Glasgow, advising them of the arrival (with neither masts nor rigging) of the St. Andrew at Cowes with the tar from North Carolina.
192. 1772 Dec 21. To Danl. Crommellin & Sons, Amsterdam, on remitting sums for S.C. rice sold.

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195. 1772 Dec 22. To Charles Erskine, Cowes, acknowledging an account of his voyage with the St. Andrew from Cape Fear, during the course of which the ship lost its mast and rigging during a hard gale on Nov 26 and had to be assisted into Cowes by boats. Says the price of tar mentioned by Erskine is very favorable, yet it seems to Inglis that the price ought to be better since two other vessels from Cape Fear were wrecked. Thinks the price ought to be at 13 shillings per barrel, now, exclusive of the bounty. If so, Inglis will discharge the tar at Cowes. Inglis has never received an invoice or bill of lading from Hogg & Campbell. He wants a copy of Erskine's bill of lading and accounts of monies received at Cape Fear.
196. 1772 Dec 22. To James McKenzie & Co., Cowes, inquiring the meaning of notations of damage on the accounts for the S.C. rice. Announces the arrival of the St. Andrew from Cape Fear, N.C., laden with 1000 barrels of tar, 25 barrels of turpentine, a parcel of staves, and a quantity of cedar wood. Mr. Day, a roper at Cowes, has offered 12 shillings per barrel providing the ropes for the St. Andrew's new rigging are purchased from his firm, but Inglis thinks tar should bring 13/ to 13/6 and turpentine 12/ to 14/ per barrel. Authorizes McKenzie & Co. to dispose of the naval stores as near those prices as possible.
197. 1772 Dec 22. To Edie & Laird, London, advising them that the owners of the St. Andrew should give to Capt. Erskine the credit he seeks. Inglis notices that sundry vessels have been wrecked from Cape Fear lately, and hopes the price of naval stores will rise.
198. 1772 Dec 23. To Powell, Hopton & Co., Charleston, protesting against their having given a higher price for rice once the Bachelor was at Charleston to take on the cargo, and raising the question of the damaged casks. Acknowledges "that your Samuel Brailsford Esq. has behaved to me in the most friendly & polite manner in This Transaction." Inglis is interested in a speculation in the new rice crop, but reminds the Charleston firm "of the very many Capital failures both in London & here which have created such Distress for many over all Britain that I presume there will be few speculations undertaken of Consequence in that or any other way."
199. 1772 Dec 23. To John Simpson & Co., Charleston, thanking them for their service to Capt. Ramage and promising to open a correspondence with them if he changes from the house he now does business with (he already has a small acquaintance with their Mr. Graham in London). Encourages them to sell as quickly as possible the nails from the Carron Company.
200. 1772 Dec 23. To John Ranken, Dundee, sending two letters to be forwarded to Charleston, S.C., by Ranken's ship, The James, unless it has already sailed for Charleston.
201. 1772 Dec 23. To James Baird Jr. & Co., Glasgow, telling them that they won't get a barrel of that tar no matter where the cargo is discharged.
202. 1772 Dec 24. To James McKenzie & Co., Cowes, thanking them for their account of the St. Andrew's misfortune and sending them a copy of the charterparty in case they can dispose of his tar advantageously at Cowes. He does not know what money Erskine got for him at Wilmington, but an outstanding account of £36 that he was to collect and whatever other money he got for Inglis there ought to be deducted from the expense of freighting Inglis' portion of the cargo in the St. Andrew.
203. 1772 Dec 24. To Samuel Brailsford, Bristol, on closing out the rice remaining at Amsterdam and inviting him to share in a speculation on the coming rice crop, though he is also considering sending the Bachelor (if he retains her) to Cape Fear for more naval stores, etc.

Continued on next sheet

CS.96/2250 Continued

204. 1772 Dec 24. To Edie & Laird, London, on the St. Andrew's repairs. Inglis says that Gibson & Balfour applied to the underwriter, who refused to empower them as William Gibson & Co. to give a credit for repairing their vessel until the cost of repairs was known. Inglis hopes he can get some discount from the charges of freighting his tar (which by charter was 6/ per barrel with  $\frac{1}{2}$  port charges).
205. 1772 Dec 25. To Mayson Wright, Hull, regretting that he can no longer serve them in the matter of his present cargo of tar, but will hope to do so in the future.
206. 1772 Dec 26. To James Baird Jr & Co., Glasgow, saying that Inglis understands there were 10 hogsheads of tobacco aboard the St. Andrew from Wilmington, and thanks them for their tender of service to him.
207. 1772 Dec 26. To Robert Hunter, London, enquiring about the fate of the Bachelor. If she falls to Inglis as sole owner, he intends to freight her directly for Charleston or Cape Fear from London. Inglis notices that on her earlier voyage to Charleston she lost her cables and anchors at the Orkneys.
211. 1773 Jan 1. To Robert Hunter, London, approving the purchase for Inglis in his sole right of the Bachelor for £615; but tells Hunter if he can get £720 to £750 for her from someone else, to resell her (noting that Hunter has already had £640 offered for her). Inglis is not sure that he likes shipping on his own risk.
212. 1773 Jan 1. To Edie & Laird, London, making response to several of their letters including one on the cargo of naval stores from Cape Fear (Edie & Laird having taken exception to the management of the cargo having been given to McKenzie & Co.).
213. 1773 Jan 1. To Alexander Ramage, London, on Ramage's offer of purchase of half shares in the Bachelor, which Inglis declines. Inglis says that he will either sell outright or own her altogether. If he keeps her, Inglis will send her under Ramage on another voyage, but where he cannot now say--presumably to North America or to the West Indies.
217. 1773 Jan 4. To Edie & Laird, London, on various debts and bills. Inglis hears that turpentine prices will soon be at 20 to 21 shillings. If Erskine's cargo is not sold at Cowes, Inglis must know in time to alter the insurance on it before it is re-shipped.
218. 1773 Jan 4. To Charles Erskine, Cowes, expressing sympathy with his many delays at Cape Fear and his distress at Cowes. Inglis says the price offered by Mr. Dea, the roper, is too little for the tar. Asks about the possibility of a reduction in freight charges if Inglis' naval stores are discharged at an English port rather than at Leith (though Inglis declares there is not at present a single barrel of tar to be had at Leith). Inglis reminds Erskine that 988 barrels of the tar and all of the staves and shingles are his and no part of it can be Erskine's.
220. 1773 Jan 5. To John Brown, Glasgow, inviting him to share in a naval stores venture to North or South Carolina providing Inglis becomes sole owner of the Bachelor, and proposing that Brown freight the vessel outwards to Virginia.
222. 1773 Jan 7. To James McKenzie & Co., Cowes, specifying his cargo aboard the St. Andrew as being 988 barrels of tar, 25 barrels of turpentine, 800 barrel staves, and 1600 Barbadoes shingles, and telling the Cowes firm to take directions from Edie & Laird.

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CS.96/2250 Continued

223. 1773 Jan 7. To Edie & Laird, London, on Inglis' cargo in the St. Andrew, on the melancholy accounts from Amsterdam (the consequences of which must be terrible for "every Trading Town in Europe), and asking whether or not Crommelin & Sons was affected. (Letter no.224 gives more specific information on the Amsterdam failures, and no.225 notices that no Scottish houses will suffer excepting, perhaps, the Glasgow tobacco merchants with consignments in Amsterdam.)
227. 1773 Jan 8. To William Brown, Glasgow, on the possibility of that firm's chartering the Bachelor for a venture outwards. Inglis asks what Brown charges for naval stores, and notes that he is charged no commission on it at Cape Fear for getting the cargo together, "as it's supposed it's an advantage to have such orders as they recover their Debts by it in the Country & answers for a Remittance."
232. 1773 Jan 9. To Dunlop & Wilson, London, on the possibility of their chartering the Bachelor to proceed from London to Virginia in order to freight 350 hogsheads of tobacco and naval stores. Inglis hints that he could consider an outward freight by Balfour, Gibson & Co. and a return voyage laden with naval stores on his own account. Inglis asks what freight Dunlop & Wilson are willing to pay per ton of tobacco and per barrel of tar with  $\frac{2}{3}$  port charges. In a postscript Inglis reports what he has just learned of terms for charterparties for Virginia ventures--how much for tobacco (with the number of laydays) and how much per person for freighting 50 or 60 servants on the voyage out.
233. 1773 Jan 11. To D. Crommelin & Sons, Amsterdam, on remitting the sale price of the rice and enquiring whether or not they have been able to avoid the recent business failures there.
235. 1773 Jan 11. To Robert Hunter, London, on the Bachelor's sale; Inglis refuses to accept less than £680 to £700 for her--otherwise he will buy her in, himself.
237. 1773 Jan 12. To Alexander Ramage, London, on the subject of the Bachelor upon learning that the £640 offer for her was from Ramage. Inglis explains that he has set the price at £680 to £700 and that he has told Hunter this. If she cannot be sold for that, Inglis will keep her. Asks Ramage to look around for an outwards freight worth £200 or £300 for a voyage to Norfolk, Cape Fear, or Charleston. "I have only further to say that Notwithstanding all former Rubs that while I have a Ship you shall Command her."
240. 1773 Jan 12. To Edie & Laird, London, informing them that Inglis has been served with a protest and intimation at the instance of Sir William Erskine et al, and inquiring about the meaning of it. Tells them to use caution in disposing of the Wilmington cargo in Erskine's vessel. Encloses open for their persual his letter to Ramage.
241. 1773 Jan 12. To Samuel Brailsford, Bristol, telling him that Hunter bought in the Bachelor for Inglis at £615 and that he has since been offered £680 for her but thinks she can bring better than that. Inglis notices that the purchase price of rice is dropping at Charleston, that few vessels have put in there, and many are wanted. Inglis asks again for Brailsford's opinion on a new rice speculation.
243. 1773 Jan 14. To Robert Hogg, London, saying he has received no reply to his letter of 1 Nov 1772. This letter concerns the state of the account between Inglis and Hogg & Campbell, and information that Inglis has refused a bill drawn on him in Hogg's favor for £222. Inglis says the bill is overdrawn by almost £24, and explains that the Wilmington firm failed to charge on Barclay's cargo (no

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CS.96/2250 Continued

243. continued  
date mentioned for this venture). Quotes from Hogg's letter of 22 June 1771. Says Mr. Campbell at Wilmington has confused his accounts in Hogg's absence, and also says Capt. Erskine complains very much at having been so long detained at Cape Fear by Mr. Campbell's failure to have the cargo in order. Campbell complains to Inglis that the £130/13/3 of goods shipped outwards in the St. Andrew arrived at Cape Fear damaged, but Capt. Erskine laughs at Campbell's letter and says it is a farce. Inglis assures Hogg that "the goods were purchased here from the very best hands ... & I will venture to say there never was Cheaper & better Goods Ship'd from this Country."
244. 1773 Jan 14. To Edie & Laird, London, mentioning among other things (including failure of a London-Petersburg house) the fact that Wood & Rose of Cowes wants to purchase the N.C. tar. Says they are to quote their price to Edie & Laird. (See also letter no.188.)
249. 1773 Jan 18. To Edie & Laird, London, saying he has prospect of buying 200 or 300 more barrels of tar and asking whether they can dispose of it for him. Also introduces J. Baird Jr. & Co. of Glasgow, owners of the 9 hogsheads of tobacco in the St. Andrew, who are knowledgable about naval stores transactions.
251. 1773 Jan 20. To Edie & Laird, London, introducing the firm of James Baird Jr. & Co. of Glasgow, owners of the tobacco in the St. Andrew.
255. 1773 Jan 21. To Edie & Baird, London, on offers for the tar from Day (or Dea) of Cowes and from Wood & Rose. "I am much obliged to you for your attention to poor Ramage, he is an honest Fellow & been long in my service but far from being a Child of Fortune." Inglis is still considering what to do about a further rice or naval stores venture.
259. 1773 Jan 27. To James Main, Bo'ness, mentioning the still-open possibility of chartering the Bachelor to Main's "friend."
268. 1773 Jan 29. To Dunlop & Wilson, London, regretting that they are unable to accept his terms of a charterparty that would include Inglis importing naval stores on his own account, and refusing their counter offer that required 90 lay days and passage outwards for servants at £3 per person.
269. 1773 Jan 30. To Edie & Laird, London, soliciting their help in re-selling the Bachelor; "as a friend lay yourself out for that purpose & tell Ramage to do the same. I know him to be honest but not clever which is the Reason I wish to be free of her."
275. 1773 Feb 2. To Edie & Laird, London, approving their sale of the tar, "the adventure will turn out well at the price Sold." Asks to have Capt. Erskine send along his myrtle wax, if not already sold, with Inglis' turpentine. The latter McKenzie can't sell in Cowes for above 9 shillings, but Edie & Laird can sell in London for 14 to 16 shillings per barrel. States his balance with Erskine, Ellis, Martin & Co. Still hopes the Bachelor can be resold, but if not, Inglis will fit her with a cargo at Leith. In a postscript Inglis says McKenzie & Co. have been offered 14 shillings per barrel for the turpentine and will tell them to take it unless Edie & Laird say not.
276. 1773 Feb 2. To James McKenzie & Co., Cowes, on closing the tar and turpentine sales at 12 and 14 shillings per barrel respectively. Instructs them in relation to settling for the freight and reminds them that Inglis is liable to a third of some remaining port charges from Wilmington that need to be settled.

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CS.96/2250 Continued

279. 1773 Feb 4. To James Scrimgeour, London, on accounts arising from the joint ventures to Charleston. States that a final reckoning that will include division of the sale of the Bachelor cannot be made until a profit and loss has been struck for the venture.
283. 1773 Feb 4. To Edie & Laird, London, enclosing a letter from his friend Sir James Inglis, and urging them to pay him punctually: "he is a Bady (baddie) as many of our Knights are."
284. 1773 Feb 5. To Richard Grubb, London, asking whether Mr. Hogg of Wilmington is still in Britain and whether or not he was given a letter addressed to him under Grubb's cover on 14 January.
285. 1773 Feb 6. To Samuel Brailsford, London, on dealing with the Charleston house to which Brailsford belongs, on the depressing effect importation of the new rice crop (to be on the market next month) will have on his stock in Amsterdam, and the uncertainty of Inglis' plans for the Bachelor.
288. 1773 Feb 6. To Edie & Laird, London, on the fact of the St. Andrew to be sold in London (which means the turpentine can be taken there for disposal), and encouraging them to continue to try to resell the Bachelor.
300. 1773 Feb 18. To Edie & Laird, London, once more on the subject of the Bachelor which must be sold as Inglis says, or fitted out directly with a freight to Charleston or North Carolina. What Inglis would like most, is to sell the ship for a reasonable price. Other business matters.
301. 1773 Feb 18. To James McKenzie & Co., Cowes, wishing to hear about his tar, the sales, and bounty money, etc.
316. 1773 Feb 22. To James Hogg, Borlum, acknowledging his of the 13th of January. Inglis says Hogg's brother, when on his return from Caithness to London saw Inglis at Edinburgh, he told him that James Hogg proposed emigrating to America with his family on Robert Hogg's account. States usual rates and terms for cabin passengers to America. "I observe there are many people with you who are willing to emigrate & who would pay for their passage." Inglis expresses the common freight for such passengers and notes that the price is variable depending on the number of emigrants. Only 40 or 50 would not pay, but if Inglis could get 100 or 200 of them, he could send a 200 to 300 ton ship on purpose by June or July next. Inglis asks for certain particulars. He has not heard anything of Capt. Smith (for identity of whom, see no.613).
319. 1773 Feb 26. To James McKenzie & Co., Cowes, expressing pleasure that all the Cape Fear tar gauged full measure and of merchantable quality, and that the turpentine has been sold at 13/6. Hopes they will soon finish the sales, as Inglis wants to close the venture.
320. 1773 Feb 26. To Richard Grubb, London, on Inglis' account with Hogg & Campbell of Wilmington (which Inglis claims is in error), and expressing regret that R. Hogg has left the country.
321. 1773 Feb 26. To Hogg & Campbell, Wilmington, enclosing a copy of Inglis' letter to Hogg dated 14 Jan 1773, and explaining why he is not honoring their bills of exchange. Includes word that Inglis has heard from Mr. James Hogg who wants a passage that will put him with his family and servants at Wilmington in September 1773; "Besides he says there is many People applying to Emigrate that is able & willing to pay for their Passage."
- ~~322. 1773 Feb 26. To Edie & Laird, London, on the Bachelor and on the~~  
~~de-near~~
322. 1773 Feb 26. To Daniel Geomelin & Sons, Amsterdam, on the Charleston rice in their consignment.

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324. 1773 Feb 26. To Edie & Laird, London, about the Bachelor and on the slowness of McKenzie & Co. in settling for the naval store sales and bounty bill.
325. 1773 Feb 27. To Alexander Ramage, London, on his accounts for the Bachelor.
348. 1773 Mar 8. To Edie & Laird, London, on disposition of the St. Andrew and the charges for Inglis' freight from N.C. "Gibson stands firm to the plan agreed on with you, but that Bitch Ogilvie does not, but joins Wordie in having the Vessel brought to Leith for Sale." How lucky they were to dispose of the tar and turpentine before fresh cargoes arrived. Hopes they are still trying to sell the Bachelor, which luckily escaped damage from the recent violent storm in the river.
361. 1773 Mar 12. To Powell, Hopton & Co., Charleston, on his indecision to freight another vessel there for a cargo of rice.
366. 1773 Mar 13. To Robert Hunter, London, introducing his particular friend H. Gray, Esq., clerk to the Signet, who has connections in Canada where Hunter is well acquainted. (Note: some of the letters to Hunter relate to the fur trade.)
369. 1773 Mar 15. To D. Crommelin & Sons, Amsterdam, on closing out his Charleston rice venture on consignment with them.
370. 1773 Mar 15. To Edie & Laird, London, informing them that he will bring the Bachelor to Leith to see if he can't sell her there. McKenzie says the bounty certificate and Day's bill of exchange in payment for the tar is on the way to London.
373. 1773 Mar 16. To Samuel Brailsford, Bristol, on the Charleston rice venture, which Inglis characterizes as "misfortunate."
384. 1773 Mar 19. To Daniel Crommelin & Sons, Amsterdam, castigating them for their handling of his rice consignment.
385. 1773 Mar 19. To Alexander Ramage, London, advising him that he will be fitting out the Bachelor for the Baltic, where Inglis intends for Memel (the present Lithuanian port of Klaipeda on the Baltic).
395. 1773 Mar 20. To Samuel Brailsford, Bristol, on the Charleston rice at Amsterdam.
396. 1773 Mar 22. To Hogg & Campbell, Wilmington, reiterating his objections to their accounts. "I have this moment a letter from Mr. Hogg's Brother anent his going to your place & doubt not (as he advizes me of his being able to obtain a Sufficient number of Passengers) to have him with you in Septr. by a Ship belonging to myself which I intend to load home with Naval Stores." Asks if they would like to have an assortment of Scotch manufactures.
397. 1773 Mar 22. To Richard Grubb, London, in reply to one from him on 11 March making an issue (apparently) of Inglis' refusal of Hogg & Campbell's bill for £222 because of a slight overdrawal. Inglis offers a defensive explanation.
400. 1773 Mar 22. To Alexander Ramage, London, sitting down hard on him for his bills, but telling him that he has engaged 6 men for the Bachelor, which Ramage is to take in ballast to Memel.
404. 1773 Mar 23. To Alexander Ramage, London, sending him the agreement with the 6 sailors for the Bachelor; Inglis really wishes they were English, rather than Scotch, sailors (the former, he says, are preferable).

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417. 1773 Mar 30. To James McKenzie, Cowes, acknowledging their news that all the tar had been discharged, and expressing dissatisfaction with the tardiness with which they have handled the affair. Attempts to speed them on.
418. 1773 Mar 30. To Edie & Laird, London, on the settlement of the St. Andrew's affairs, the slowness of McKenzie & Co. in settling for the tar and turpentine, and some other matters.
420. 1773 Mar 30. To Alexander Ramage, London, on the voyage of the Bachelor to Memel for a timber venture, asking him to use the utmost dispatch.
431. 1773 Apr 2. To Alexander Ramage, London, on the Memel voyage and enclosing letters for him to various firms (see nos.428-430).
436. 1773 Apr 3. To Robert Hunter, informing him that Ramage is ready to sail for Memel within the next couple of days, and asking him to convey to him letters and instructions.
453. 1773 Apr 10. To Edie & Laird, London, about accountability for empty barrels among the tar from N.C. ("I never paid freight for Empty Barrels in my life time"), and other matters concerning the cargo. Inglis asks them to push off Ramage if he has not already left for Memel, ("he is a Stupid inactive fellow").
455. 1773 Apr 10. To James Hogg, Borlum, acknowledging receipt of his of 11 March, concerning his voyage to America. Inglis says he'd like to take in at least 100 passengers in addition to Hogg, his wife, his mother-in-law, his children, and his servants. Describes Ramage as "a very Civil man" without naming him. On provisioning the vessel for emigrants. Inglis says he'll take aboard only "sober, discreet, industrious people." Inglis emphasizes that he must have 100 to 150 emigrants to make the venture worth his while. Their freight charges (which Hogg is to collect and be accountable for) must be paid down before the ship leaves Leith for Thurso where it will lie for 10 to 14 days before departing for America. Inglis informs Hogg that he cannot be on the spot when they embark. Inglis stipulates that the number of emigrants must soon be determined so that he can provision the ship.
457. 1773 Apr 13. To James McKenzie & Co., Cowes, asking for an explanation of why Inglis got only 898 barrels of tar from Wilmington instead of 1000. Inglis needs papers so that he can approach the underwriters for the loss of the unaccounted for 90 barrels of tar. Asks about sales of the barrel staves and Barbadoes shingles.
458. 1773 Apr 13. To Edie & Laird, London, concerning, among other matters, the tar from Cape Fear.
474. 1773 Apr 19. To Edie & Laird, London, upon receipt of £237/5/6 bounty for the N.C. tar, and other matters concerning it, the loss of 90 barrels, etc.
481. 1773 Apr 21. To James Hogg, Borlum, acknowledging his of 10 April informing Inglis that Hogg has got a list off 220 and upwards of people willing to emigrate and able to pay their passage. Approves of Hogg's unspecified proposals and asks for a meeting in Edinburgh. Inglis states that the vessel is about 260 tons, but he does not wish to overcrowd her with emigrants because of the possibility of disease breaking out (and in this connection, diseased emigrants should not be taken). It is the wish of Inglis to sail as early as July, if possible, so as to avoid the westerly winds setting in off the coast of America sometimes in the month of September.

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483. 1773 Apr 22. To Samuel Brailsford, Bristol, thanking him for commiserating with Inglis' "very Extraordinary Misfortunate Speculation of Rice."
494. 1773 Apr 26. To Edie & Laird, London, concerning the N.C. tar.
504. 1773 May 4. To Edie & Laird, London, among other concerns, expressing irritation over their handling of his claim against the underwriters for loss of tar.
513. 1773 May 7. To James McKenzie & Co., Cowes, concerning the loss of N.C. tar, and asking again about the barrel staves and shingles.
515. 1773 May 7. To Daniel Crommelin & Sons, Amsterdam, on the S.C. rice.
520. 1773 May 10. To James Hogg, Borlum, acknowledging his of 19 April and 1 May. Sets forth the six principal points that Inglis expects Hogg to agree to concerning freighting emigrants to North Carolina. Highly detailed. Informs Hogg that the Bachelor is now on a voyage, but should be ready for the N.C. venture by the end of July (Inglis having already stipulated in the six articles, "providing no Misfortune happens the vessel before she reaches (Thurso)"). Asks Hogg to settle details as soon as possible so that Inglis can provision the ship properly--"It's impossible that these people can leave upon meal & biscuit alone as you Surmize...."
531. 1773 May 14. To Samuel Brailsford, Bristol, on the dolours of the S.C. rice venture.
536. 1773 May 15. To Neil Campbell, Greenock, asking for provision prices (beef, butter, and cheese) to provision a vessel to America with emigrants from the West Country.
544. 1773 May 21. To Edie & Laird, London, among other matters, N.C. tar.
549. 1773 May 22. To The Trustees for Building a Repository, Edinburgh, offering to supply them Memel timber (at such and such prices) for the building of a repository for the Records of Scotland.
557. 1773 May 28. To Alexander Ramage, Elsingore, instructing him to get a Bill of Health at Elsingore so as to avoid the necessity of lying in quarantine upon the return from Memel.
558. 1773 May 28. To Robert Hunter, London, informing him of the order for vessels from Memel to lie in quarantine and asking him to get the letter to Ramage off with dispatch.
568. 1773 May 31. To Daniel Crommelin, Amsterdam, on the concluding of the sale of the S.C. rice.
572. 1773 May 31. To Edie & Laird, London, on various matters. Broaches the subject of a venture to N.C. with emigrants with a return cargo of naval stores.
574. 1773 May 31. To Colin Campbell & Co., Greenock, stipulating that he needs 6000 wt of beef, 1600 wt of butter, and 100 to 150 bolls of oatmeal, but he has not heard from Caithness and does not know the number of people he needs to provision for.
577. 1773 Jun 1. To Alexander Greig, Kirkaldy, enquiring about prices for Irish meal.
578. 1773 Jun 1. To John Bleckwood, Inverkeithing, asking about the price of Irish meal.

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613. 1773 Jun 17. To David Ballantyne, Burntisland, seeking to learn the whereabouts of Capt. Smith formerly employed by Thomas and William Parker, to command one of their vessels to America in 1772; Inglis would like to employ him now. (Presumably, this is the captain of that name whose vessel of emigrants sought haven at Stromness in September 1773 at the same time as the Bachelor--see AC.9/2969/9.)
615. 1773 Jun 17. To Charles & Robert Falls, Dunbar, asking for a quote on 1500 to 2000 wts of coarse barley in time to dispatch a ship of passengers to America within 2 or 3 weeks.
616. 1773 Jun 17. To Colin Campbell, Greenock. Inglis' plans for the emigrant venture still are not fixed since the Bachelor has not yet returned; asks if they can give him a lower price for beef and butter.
617. 1773 Jun 17. To William Staward, Wooler, asking price for 150 bolls of meal. (The purpose for this inquiry is not clear, and it may be unrelated to the emigrant venture. A subsequent similar inquiry to John and William Staward, Berwick, clearly concerns oats to be used in another venture--see nos. 674, 675, 676, and 682, all of which are unrelated to the emigrants for N.C.)
626. 1773 Jun 21. To Daniel Crommelin & Sons, Amsterdam, on the S.C. rice.
635. 1773 Jun 24. To John and William Staward, Berwick, saying their prices for oatmeal are too high. (See note with no. 617 above.)
640. 1773 Jun 28. To Colin Campbell & Co., Greenock, asking for clarification of prices quoted for beef and butter.
652. 1773 Jul 2. To Hogg & Campbell, Wilmington, informing them that Mr. Hogg's brother is in Edinburgh with his wife. Inglis has chartered his vessel to James Hogg, and Hogg and his family are to have the cabin. About 225 emigrants are expected to board the vessel, which is expected to be ready by 15 August. They should be arriving at Wilmington in October. Asks the firm if they can get him 1200 to 1400 barrels of naval stores as a return cargo; if not, he'll go on to South Carolina for rice.
653. 1773 Jul 2. To Richard Grubb, London, asking him to forward Inglis' letter to Grubb's friends Messrs. Hogg and Campbell. Asks Grubb if he can forward any commands aboard his own vessel which is to take James Hogg and family to N.C.
658. 1773 Jul 5. To Thomas & John Ogilvie, Memel, noticing that Ramage has arrived at Leith but that his cargo has not yet been discharged. Inglis is angry at the delay in making up the cargo in Memel, occasioned by the firm accepting more orders than they had timber in stock to supply.
670. 1773 Jul 13. To Charles & Robert Falls, Dunbar, ordering 35 cwt of clean barley of a good wholesome quality to be ready within 20 to 25 days and sent to Leith.
677. 1773 Jul 13. To Colin Campbell & Co., Greenock, informing them that James Hogg has chosen molasses over butter for the emigrants. Informs them that he will need 55 to 60 cwt of beef (or 18 to 20 tierces). Says he has just talked with a man from Belfast (from whence the firm get their beef), and Inglis is informed that it can be retailed at a much lower price than he is being quoted.
686. 1773 Jul 20. To Colin Campbell & Co., Greenock, apologizing for the disappointment of no order for the butter--but Mr. Hogg chose molasses, instead. Declines their offer of beef at 55 shillings.

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## CS.96/2250 Continued

703. 1773 Jul 31. To Hogg & Campbell, Wilmington, concerning their account, commissions charged for cargoes in two ventures under Captain Barclay and Captain Erskine. Explains that he did not intend to dishonor their drafts, but had intended that the account be straightened out before honoring the drafts, etc. Inglis thinks Hogg & Campbell's charges are too high, and says he has been offered to be served by Glasgow friends with houses in North Carolina with tar to be shipped at current prices, free of commission. Inglis says his ship will be clear to sail with James Hogg and the emigrants in 14 days. Asks the Wilmington firm again to get up a cargo of tar--1600 to 1800 barrels of the best to be shipped on the easiest terms possible. "Tho' if you could procure such I wou'd much Rather prefer freight to any part of Britain at 48/ sterling per Ton, as naval Stores are far from being a profitable Speculation at least they seldom turn out so." Encloses a letter from James Hogg, who dined with Inglis yesterday.
704. 1773 Jul 31. To Edie & Laird, London, on settling accounts arising from the N.C. tar venture.
707. 1773 Aug 2. To James Davidson, Thurso. "Having a vessel going to America with our mutual friend Mr. James Hogg & family ... I shall have occasion for 80 to 85 bolls of good & sufficient meal at Thurso on the ship's arrival," 15 to 20 days hence. Asks Davidson to attend to it--bolls should weigh  $8\frac{1}{2}$  stone. Advises him that he should expect to begin receiving money from James Hogg.
708. 1773 Aug 2. To Mayson Wright, Hull. Inglis asks prices being paid for naval stores. His vessel going to N.C. should be back at Leith in January or February, probably laden with a cargo of tar, pitch, turpentine, &c.
709. 1773 Aug 3. To Hamilton & Rogerson, Newcastle, informing them of his N.C. venture and asking if they would like to charter the vessel for a return cargo of naval stores.
712. 1773 Aug 4. To James Davidson, Thurso, about the meal, stating that Sir Stewart Threepwood could supply 70 bolls, and possibly 10 bolls more, but Inglis has refused to close with him since Davidson is handling it. Sir Stewart's price was 13 shillings.
713. 1773 Aug 5. To Richard Grubb, London, on Hogg & Campbell's draft for £222/18/2 $\frac{3}{4}$ , for which Inglis encloses payment of £204/13/2, objecting to commissions charged by Hogg & Campbell. Forwarded to James Hogg Mr. Grubb's compliments. James Hogg sails 15 days hence. Inglis expects to have a return cargo of naval stores. Complains of Hogg & Campbell's 5% commission for gathering a cargo, and says that "the Gent<sup>l</sup> in Glasgow who has stores there" has offered to serve Inglis at no commission. (This friend is presumably James Baird Jr., with a house at Cross Creek.)
715. 1773 Aug 5. To Edie & Laird, London, enclosing the letter to Grubb, Hogg & Campbell's draft, and his inland bill in payment. Asks if they can find someone to charter the Bachelor back from N.C. with a cargo.
721. 1773 Aug 9. To Muilman & Sons, Amsterdam, on the S.C. rice Inglis had on consignment with Crommelin & Sons.
722. 1773 Aug 9. To Edie & Laird, London, on the N.C. tar and the S.C. rice.
723. 1773 Aug 10. To Samuel Brailsford, Bristol, on the "grossly mis-managed consign'd cargo of rice."

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## CS.96/2250 Continued

724. 1773 Aug 10. To Hogg & Campbell, Wilmington, letting them know that he has deducted their commission from his payment, "as I do with great Submission think you cannot insist upon the Commission." Refers to the goods carried over by Capt. Erskine. James Baird Jr. of Glasgow has asked him to freight part of his cargo from their concern, Mr. Alex. Hostler--500 to 800 barrels, which they ship free of commission. Inglis will take it if Hogg & Campbell can't serve him.
725. 1773 Aug 10. To James Baird Jr. & Co., Glasgow, acknowledging receipt of his covering one to Alex. Hostler at Wilmington, N.C., but notices that Baird has not mentioned the "free of commission" clause that Inglis wants. He can handle 500 to 1000 barrels, if free of commission. Asks Baird to confirm this so he can give his orders to Mr. Hogg.
736. 1773 Aug 20. To Daniel Crommelin & Sons, Amsterdam, with further strictures on their management of his S.C. rice.
737. 1773 Aug 20. To Samuel Brailsford, Bristol, on the S.C. rice.
739. 1773 Aug 21. To James Baird Jr. & Co., Glasgow, acknowledging letter of 16 Aug covering a second letter to Alexander Hostler "agreeable to my comming with your Mr. J.B." Inglis assures the firm that Mr. Hogg has never charged him a commission on naval stores, and Hogg's friend Mr. Grubb of London assures Inglis that there would still be no commission charged for gathering cargoes of naval stores --"therefore you break through no Common Custom." Inglis will apply to Hostler for 600 to 800 barrels. The Bachelor will be some days sailing from the Road, and Inglis will advise when she leaves Caithness (which will be within 20 days). Inglis intends to insure the Bachelor here rather than with Baird & Co.
750. 1773 Aug 25. To John Sutherland, Wester, among other things, asking him to assist the bearer, Capt. Ramage, on his way to North Carolina with emigrants under contract "with our friend Mr. Hogg." He expressly wants Mr. Sutherland to find him 70 to 75 bolls of meal (having heard nothing from Mr. James Davidson of Thurso who was to have gotten it).
751. 1773 Aug 25. To Hogg & Campbell, Wilmington, to be delivered by Capt. Ramage of the Bachelor, specifying a return cargo of 30 to 40 barrels of turpentine, 20 to 30 barrels of pitch and completing the loading with "best thick yellow Tar." Asks for low prices, dispatch, and no commission charge.
752. 1773 Aug 25. To Alexander Ramage, Leith. After an opening of rebuke for "Continued Misfortunes in Shipping particularly under your Command," Inglis charges Ramage with the emigrant venture to N.C., "notwithstanding of the apparent advantage in the present voyage yet it may prove equally abortive as the others but I expect better things." He tells Ramage that this is an opportunity to make amends for past poor performance. Encloses the contract with James Hogg which Ramage is to execute faithfully on Inglis' part. He authorizes Ramage to take 8 or 10 more passengers if the ship will conveniently accommodate more than 200. Gives Ramage instructions for the voyage out and the return cargo. Specific instructions for boarding the emigrants are laid down in the letter.
753. 1773 Aug 25. To Alexander Hostler, Wilmington, to be handed him by Captain Ramage, and covering two letters from "your Messrs. James Baird & Co. of Glasgow." Asks to be supplied with 500 to 800 barrels "of the very best thick yellow Tar free of water and well Coopered to prevent Enleakage," or whatever quantity may be necessary to augment tar from Hogg & Campbell so as to complete the cargo of the Bachelor. Stipulates that the tar is to be supplied by agreement, at current prices and free of commission.

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754. 1773 Aug 25. To James Hogg, (Place not stated), asking him to purchase the necessary meal for the emigrants at Thurso (if Mr. Davidson has not already purchased it), and to avoid impositions on the part of the emigrants who may try to pass children of 9 or 10 as being half-fares of 8 years of age, or children of 2 to 3 as sucklings, for whom no passage was charged. Asks that passage money still outstanding be remitted through Mr. Davidson or through Mr. Sutherland of Wester. "I hope you'll be able to push Capt. Ramage quicker after he parts with his Wife than I have been able to do. ... May God Bless you, Mr. Hogg & family & Wishing you an agreeable Voyage & all Prosperity I am &c." In a postscript Inglis asks to have from Wilmington an account from Hogg of the passage.
- (1773) Aug 25. Post Script to Alexander Ramage, requiring him to prevent the number of passengers from exceeding the contract.
755. 1773 Aug 25. To James Davidson, Thurso, to be delivered by Capt. Ramage en route to North Carolina. Enquires about the meal for the emigrants. Asks Davidson's help in boarding the emigrants, and wishing him to forward passage money to Inglis in Edinburgh.
756. 1773 Aug 26. To James Baird, Jr., Glasgow, on insurance for the Bachelor, which sailed from Leith Road this morning. Thanks Baird for informing him "of the vessels going to Cape Fear", but Inglis will have nothing going by the time they leave.
757. 1773 Aug 26. To Mayson Wright, Hull, noticing that the Hull firm is overstocked in tar and that prices are low. Inquires what shipping cost they ask for "best thick yellow Tar fitt for Smearing Sheep." Inglis can take 400 barrels on consignment. Tells them the Bachelor has sailed for Cape Fear and should be back in Jan or Feb 1774 by way of Plymouth.
766. 1773 Aug 30. To Alexander Ramage, Thurso, hoping he is at Thurso by now and getting the meal. "For Gods sake don't loose a Moment that you can't prevent." Tells him in return voyage to call at Plymouth rather than return to Leith. Reminds Ramage to get cedar wood promised by Hogg & Campbell for the use of Inglis in making himself a bookcase. (Notice that Inglis is building himself a house in Princes Street, Edinburgh, at this time.)
770. 1773 Aug 31. To Edie & Leird, London, on a Muilman & Sons account, and on the Campbell & Hogg draft on Inglis.
777. 1773 Sep 3. To Muilman & Sons, Amsterdam, on their remittance from sales of the S.C. rice, and repeating his grievances against Daniel Crommelin and Sons.
778. 1773 Sep 3. To Edie & Laird, London, enclosing no!777 open, and saying that Muilman & Sons advise against suing Crommelin & Sons.
784. 1773 Sep 6. To James Davidson, Thurso, hoping that Ramage arrived long ago and by now has sailed for America. Acknowledges Davidson's purchase of meal. Wishes him to remit the fares collected by Hogg and Ramage.
791. 1773 Sep 10. To John Simpson & Co., Charleston, thanking them for having sold the nails from Messrs Wm. Caddel & Co. Says the price for rice at Charleston is so high and the price for it in Europe so low that Inglis will not have another rice venture until the situation alters.
792. 1773 Sep 11. To Powell, Hopton & Co., Charleston, concerning the misfortunes of his last S.C. rice venture.

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795. 1773 Sep 11. To John Sutherland, Wester. Inglis had had a letter from Ramage dated 1 Sep in which he says he has not seen Mr. Sutherland, but Inglis hopes by now that Sutherland has seen Ramage. Inglis hopes Ramage sailed long ago.
803. 1773 Sep 14. To Samuel Brailsford, Bristol, justifying his not settling accounts with Brailsford until Inglis has been satisfied over the conduct of "your friends," Daniel Crommelin & Sons.
804. 1773 Sep 14. To Edie & Laird, London, protesting that the total amount of his cargo in the St. Andrew from Cape Fear should not be held up by the obstinacy of Ogilvie who is in no way connected with Inglis' share in the venture.
809. 1773 Sep 17. To Graham, Johnston & Co., London, on the second failure of James Scrimgeour (now lying in debtor's prison) and the fate of a cargo of rice from Charleston last year that was invested in the addressee.
813. 1773 Sep 18. To John Sutherland, Wester, acknowledging his letter of 5 Sep enclosing emigrant fares. Says he has heard today from Ramage that the vessel has been fully boarded and cleared to sail and is only awaiting a favorable wind. (See no. 819, which fixes the date of this letter from Ramage as 9 Sep.)
814. 1773 Sep 20. To James Laird, London, enclosing open his letter to Scrimgeour's assignees, and speculating on what Scrimgeour's failure will mean to Inglis, to Scrimgeour's son-in-law, "poor Dalgliesh of Bo'ness," etc.
815. 1773 Sep 20. To Weerhoch Dalgliesh Laurie, and Julius Conrad Ridder, London, assignees of James Scrimgeour, bankrupt.
819. 1773 Sep 22. To James Davidson, Thurso, on the emigrant fares. Inglis is very displeased over James Hogg having collected fares for which he substituted a £55 bill of exchange drawn on his brother Robert Hogg in North Carolina. Inglis thinks it ungentle of James Hogg to have kept the cash and to have substituted a bill payable two months hence at Wilmington.
822. 1773 Sep 24. To Mullman & Sons, Amsterdam, on the S.C. rice.
823. 1773 Sep 24. To Daniel Crommelin & Sons, Amsterdam, proposing to refer their disputes on the S.C. rice to arbitration.
824. 1773 Sep 24. To Edie & Laird, London, enclosing bills of exchange to be negotiated. The one on Robert Hogg was drawn by James Hogg when he found himself short of cash at Thurso. Inglis proposes it be used as part of the draft he has drawn already to pay Hogg and Campbell and sent to Mr. Grubb.
829. 1773 Sep 25. To James Davidson, Dysart, acknowledging receipt of his letter of 9 Sep and asking for an explanation for the delay of it. After the late blowing weather Inglis is extremely anxious to know when Ramage sailed with the emigrants. He hopes everything was managed equitable to his interests, and is surprized that no more than 200 passengers were accepted since the vessel was provisioned for a great deal more. Inglis asks for "an Exact list of every Individual Soul that was Shipt aboard as Emigrants." He complains once more about James Hogg's taking £55 in cash and substituting a bill of exchange payable two months later in N.C.
833. 1773 Sep 27. To James Davidson, Thurso, acknowledging receipt of bills of exchange as credits for emigrant fares. "P.S. Pray after Ramage sailed was the Wind favorable for him any time."

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836. 1773 Sep 28. To Mrs. Alexander Ramage, Overtown, explaining why Inglis cannot pay off some of Ramage's bills, but offering to talk with Ramage's creditors about them.
843. 1773 Oct 2. To James Hogg, Wilmington, acknowledging receipt of his letter of 8 September by Mr. Davidson (at Thurso) in which Hogg explained that he had run short of cash and was substituting a bill of exchange for £55 in lieu of cash taken from passengers' fares. It is inconvenient to Inglis, but as it pleased Hogg to do it, Inglis is satisfied. He hopes that Hogg and the emigrants will be safely arrived at Wilmington before this letter reaches him. He hopes to hear from Wilmington that the voyage was a good one. "This far I am certain that very few ships were ever fitted out in the manner for such a voyage." Notices that there was a superfluity of provisions--enough for three months. If any of James Hogg's friends in the North Country wish to pursue a similar plan, Inglis hopes Hogg will recommend they apply to Inglis for the venture.
844. 1773 Oct 2. To Hogg & Campbell, Wilmington, hoping that Capt. Ramage will have arrived safely long before this reaches them. Inglis sends them James Hogg's bill of exchange for £55 for collection.
851. 1773 Oct 7. To Samuel Brailsford, Bristol, thanking him for copies of the Brailsford-Crommelin correspondence in the S.C. rice venture. He will give the correspondence his attention soon.
855. 1773 Oct 8. To Edie & Laird, London, acknowledging the return of the Hogg draft for £55, which Mr. Grubb will not honor. Inglis expected as much, "but Hogg ought not to have given & Ramage a fool to accept of such a draft in lieu of Cash." The remainder of the letter has to do with disputed accounts. Inglis still does not understand why his N.C. tar account should be involved in Edie & Laird's dispute with Erskine.
866. 1773 Oct 11. To Samuel Brailsford, Bristol, on Inglis' injuries by Brailsford's friends, D. Crommelin & Sons in Amsterdam.
877. 1773 Oct 15. To James Laird, London, on "those stupid thieves D. Crommelin & Sons," but acknowledging that Mr. Brailsford has acted honorably and disinterestedly throughout.
878. 1772 (i.e., 1773) Oct 16. To James Davidson, Thurso, striking an account of emigrants' fares and asking that a £140/14/8 balance be remitted.
882. 1773 Oct 18. To Daniel Crommelin & Sons, Amsterdam, re the rice dispute.
883. 1773 Oct 18. To Muilman & Sons, Amsterdam, asking them to read and deliver no.882 to Crommelin & Sons.
887. 1773 Oct 18. To Assignees of James Scrimgeour, London, concerning the rice venture to Charleston in which Scrimgeour says he had no concern, much to Inglis' amazement.
894. 1773 Oct 20. To John Sutherland, Wester; Inglis is puzzled at Davidson's dilatoriness in settling for the emigrants' fares.
898. 1773 Oct 21. To Samuel Brailsford, Bristol, hoping he will use his influence with Crommelin & Sons in Amsterdam to agree to a submission of their dispute to arbitrators.
903. 1773 Oct 25. To Hogg & Campbell, Wilmington, sending a copy of his letter of Oct 2 which was to have been delivered to them by Capt. Crawford.

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908. 1773 Oct 27. To James Davidson, Thurso. By Ramage's count the number of emigrants on the Bachelor came to 202 (corrected from 200), which is two off Davidson's count. If Davidson can't get bills to send for remittance, go ahead and send cash by some reliable person coming to Edinburgh, like Mr. George Sinclair.
912. 1773 Oct 30. To Mrs. Alexander Ramage, Overtown. Inglis explains that he has no ready money to pay Capt. Ramage's bills; he is already in advance of his pay. Inglis suggests she try her friends "(who has plenty of money lying about)."
926. 1773 Nov 3. To Alexander Miller, Wick, acknowledging receipt of Miller's letter dated 24 October informing Inglis that disaster has befallen the Bachelor. "Nothing gives me more real pain," Inglis writes, "than the great Death & Confusion that must have ensued from that disaster to the poor Emigrants who had no other Inducement than the mending of their fortune Add to which the dismal Situation they must be Reduced to from the disaster that has happened & that the Vessel can't proceed upon her voyage; tho I must think that if she has not Received a great Deal of Damage, she will be still able to proceed as never a vessel was fitted out so sufficient for the Voyage." Inglis then goes on to discuss herrings.
932. 1773 Nov 8. Edie & Laird, London, on various disputed accounts including the St. Andrew's cargo and the empty tar barrels from N.C.
933. 1773 Nov 6. To Edie & Laird, London, informing them that Inglis has become security for the removal of attachments on the London firm.
941. 1773 Nov 11. To Edie & Laird, London, on the complex financial relationship between the two firms. Inglis acknowledges that Edie & Laird's statement of the private account, £3389/14/3 is exactly right.
949. 1773 Nov 17. To James Davidson, Thurso, asking him why he so shamefully holds back remitting the balance of the emigrants' fares in his hands.
950. 1773 Nov 17. To John Sutherland, Wester, complaining that Inglis has never had a penny of the emigrants' fares remitted by Davidson at Thurso, the account of which is £140/14/8.
959. 1773 Nov 19. To Samuel Brailsford, Bristol, promising to settle his account with Brailsford in 10 or 15 days, if bills of exchange on London can be obtained in time.
968. 1773 Nov 27. To John Sutherland, Wester, asking him to wait on Davidson at Thurso, who has "used me but Scurvily in this Transaction" of the emigrants' fares.
969. 1773 Nov 27. To James Davidson, Thurso, asking him to transmit money for the emigrants' fares.
971. 1773 Dec 1. To James Davidson, Thurso, acknowledging his of 18 Nov with some remittances, and asking for the remainder of the fares.
976. 1773 Dec 2. To Edie & Laird, London. "Ramage's Repeated Misfortunes makes me heartily sick of him & Shipping. The accots. I have hitherto received is by Vessels from Shetland where it is said he has been ashore after loosing his anchors, but I have no letters from himself. There is no post from thence but by a small vessel Employed for that purpose & until she arrives I must live in Suspense. I am fully Covered, let the Event be what it will which is at present my only Comfort. I thank you for your Concern & Inquiry."

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984. 1773 Dec 6. To Samuel Brailsford, Bristol, remitting as promised £300 in part of the balance owed by Inglis to Brailsford.
1003. 1773 Dec 17. To Sir William Forges, J. Hunter & Co., Edinburgh, in reply to their inquiry about the whereabouts of their debtor Alexander Ramage. Inglis informs them that Ramage is now in a voyage to America in Inglis' employ, and has had the misfortune to be put ashore in Shetland. If the inquiry has to do with an account on Ogilvie, this will inform them that that account is now the subject of a lawsuit at the instance of Inglis.
1005. 1773 Dec 22. To Gavin Hogg, Anstruther, acknowledging receipt of his letter of 15 Dec which came while Inglis was away from home. Inglis admits that it is very true that Ramage put into Shetland by stress of weather and the ship was damaged there, but he assures Gavin Hogg that his son James is safe with his family and the emigrants (they all having landed some days before the Bachelor was driven ashore). He has heard from James Hogg. Inglis is dispatching a vessel with materials to repair the Bachelor directly, "if it can be done where she lyes," if not, she must be returned to Leith for repairs. Hogg's sister at Lord Northesks is to be informed.
1015. 1773 Dec 25. To John Sutherland, Wester, on the state of the remittances of emigrants' fares from Davidson at Thurso, and empowering Sutherland to demand the money in Inglis' name.
1016. 1773 Dec 25. To James Davidson, Thurso, telling him that he has betrayed a trust, and is to hand over Inglis' money to Sutherland.
1020. 1773 (i.e., 1774) Jan 1. To Alexander Ramage, Vaila Sound in Shetland, acknowledging receipt of Ramage's letters of 2, 9, and 20 November from the Shetland packet on 10 December. Inglis is sending a repair vessel, The Marry (John Martin, master), with Mr. Leslie, carpenter. If the Bachelor can be repaired, Ramage is to continue on his voyage under his original instruction. If not, she is to return to Leith, stopping to discharge the emigrants at Thurso (it being the highest imprudence to bring the emigrants to Leith). Inglis is sending a fresh supply of provisions, and Ramage is to be further supplied as needed by Mr. Balfour. Ramage is to take Mr. Innes' advice in everything. The processes raised against Ramage at the instance of the emigrants, Inglis terms "absurd in highest degree." Inglis will answer them. If the vessel has to return to Leith, that will be an end to the voyage, even as to Mr. Hogg--"this to yourself." A letter full of advice and instructions.
1021. 1774 Jan 1. To John Martin, Leith, instructing him in terms of his agreement of 16 Dec, being now fully loaded, to proceed to Vaila Sound to the relief of the Bachelor. Instructions.
1022. 1774 Jan 1. To John Leslie, Leith, instructions to him as carpenter to repair the Bachelor at Shetland.
1023. 1774 Jan 1. To Peter Innes of Lerwick, now at Leith, on reliance upon his judgment in matters concerning the repair of the Bachelor and continuance of the voyage to North Carolina.
1024. 1773 (i.e., 1774) Jan 1. To William Balfour, Lerwick, thanking him for what he has done for the Bachelor and the emigrants, and reporting what steps Inglis has taken for her relief. Inglis understands that processes have been raised both at the instance of the emigrants and the gentlemen of the island against Ramage for not furnishing the emigrants with provisions while ashore. Inglis defends Ramage. He asks for Balfour's continued advice and judgment in the Bachelor's affairs at Shetland.

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1025. 1774 Jan 1. To James Hogg, Vaila Sound, on what steps Inglis has taken for their relief. Agrees that the processes raised against Ramage and Hogg in Shetland are absurd. Inglis is amazed at Hogg having taken protests against him for insufficiency. Inglis notices that Hogg paid passages for 200 emigrants, but that there were really 204, which is well. But Inglis is unhappy about that substitution of a bill of exchange by Hogg for £55 cash.
1028. 1774 Jan 5. To James Davidson, Thurso, acknowledging receipt of bills of exchange remitting emigrants' fares. Inglis protests surprise that Mr. Sutherland of Wester refuses to accept the cash from Davidson, and is surprised that Davidson finds Inglis' correspondence far from agreeable and that he would like to get rid of the matter.
1039. 1774 Jan 8. To John Hoyland, Sheffield, informing him that his nephew, Mr. Thomas Hoyland of Charleston, S.C., was seized with rheumatic fever about 10 days ago and continues badly.
1041. 1774 Jan 11. To Edie & Laird, London, among other account matters, "I wish as usual to have abstract of my Acct. Current & if necessary you shall have the same from me, but this year only they won't agree owing to that D\_\_\_\_d Cargo of Tar per Erskine."
1044. 1774 Jan 13. To John Hoyland, Sheffield, announcing the death of his nephew, Thomas Hoyland (of Charleston, S.C.) yesterday morning in Edinburgh. "Mr. Perinian", a student of physic from Charleston, will write to friends there communicating the news.
1045. 1774 Jan 13. To Samuel Brailsford, Bristol, announcing the death of Thomas Hoyland and the fact that "Mr. Perannean" of Charleston, a relation of Brailsford's will write friends in S.C. about the death.
1056. 1774 Jan 19. To James Davidson, Dysart, thanking him for his offer but saying that he has nothing for any vessels to America at present.
1059. 1774 Jan 20. To Edie & Laird, London, transmitting a state of their private account showing a balance of £3636/14/9 in Inglis' favor.
1065. 1774 Jan 22. To John Hoyland, Sheffield, giving more particulars of the fatal illness of Thomas Hoyland. The funeral charges will be deducted from a credit standing to the account of Powell, Hopton & Co. of Charleston. Inglis is waiting on "Mr. Perennean" before taking an inventory of books and clothing which he will pack in Hoyland's trunk and ship to Charleston from Leith.
1074. 1774 Jan 29. To Hogg & Campbell, Wilmington, asking them to furnish Mr. James Wall, mate of the Bachelor (Captain Smith) with £20 ster. and debit Inglis' account with the firm.
1075. 1774 Jan 29. To Hogg & Campbell, Wilmington, acknowledging receipt of theirs of 21 Sep 1773, and observing that dry goods remain a drag with them though they have sold the checks and Osnaburgs. Inglis advises them that the Bachelor (Capt. Ramage) was forced back and ashore in Shetland where he is awaiting repairs. Inglis tells what steps he has taken to repair the vessel, but does not know whether the ship will be able to proceed on her voyage. Says James Hogg and his family are well. Inglis hopes they'll oblige his instructions per Capt. Ramage concerning Inglis' return cargo. Asks the firm to remit the money for the sale of the cloth and the £55 from James Hogg's bill of exchange.
1083. 1774 Jan 31. To James Davidson, Thurso, asking for remittance of the balance of the emigrants' fares.

Concluded on next sheet

CS.96/2250 Concluded

1121. 1774 Feb 18. To Edie & Laird, London, nervously inquiring about their account with Andrew St. Clair & Co., and asking if Edie & Laird have settled the account: "say so in the Name of God & Support it by your Letters & Accots." Any concealment by the London firm will rebound on Inglis.
1122. 1774 Feb 18. To Edie & Laird, London, on several business failures: Wm. Douglas of Bo'ness; D. Campbell of Bellemont; Alexander Shirreff of Leith - "I saw the Cloud thickening fast 6 months ago."
1157. 1774 Mar 8. To James Wilson & Son, Kilmarnock. "I observe your friends bet about the number of Emigrants from Octr. 1768 to Octr. 1773. It will give me pleasure to be of service to you in getting the exact number ascertained from the No. Country. I'm affraid its difficult But I will write my friends & get you the best account I can as soon as possible." Other unrelated matters.
1171. 1774 Mar 16. To James Davidson, Thurso, asking for the £16/13/5 balance to be remitted, and thanking him for the extraordinary trouble he has been put to "in this affair."
1173. 1774 Mar 18. To Edie & Laird, London, on their joint accounts. Thanks them for their concern about "that misfortunate fellow Ramage." Informs them that the Bachelor may have to be returned to Leith for repairs.
1174. 1774 Mar 18. To Edie & Laird, London. Private. Concerning the affairs of the threatened firm of bankers, D. Hamilton & Co. Inglis will accept £1000 to £1500 of their notes now in the hands of Edie & Laird. He has no delicacy in forcing them to a total clearance with one of their creditors, W\_\_\_\_\_ A\_\_\_\_\_. If "the situation of this country" did not oblige Inglis to demand some payment from Edie & Laird by Whitsunday he would not even ask for this £1000 to £1500 in notes. "From what you justly say, The winding up the affairs of D.H. & Co. that its absolutely necessary to have at least the Command of greatest part of ones funds...."
1183. 1774 Mar 19. To John Hoyland, Sheffield, enclosing an inventory of the effects of the clothes and books of Thomas Hoyland, noting that the young man who signed the inventory with Perennean "came over with your nephew." A credit balance owing to the deceased will be accounted for to his mother in Charleston by Mr. Brailsford.
1239. 1774 Apr 19. To Edie & Laird, London, on several accounts, including a remittance for Erskine's account (presumably, the freight on the N.C. tar).
1253. 1774 Apr 25. To Muilman & Sons, Amsterdam, touching briefly on the rice affair with Daniel Crommelin & Sons.
1256. 1774 Apr 25. To Edie & Laird, London, on their personal account, and on the Hamilton Company's account. "Faith & Confidence is very far from being restored." Inglis says people have not forgotten what "happened in the 1772."
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## SCOTTISH RECORD OFFICE

Edinburgh

West Register House

CS.96/3032. COURT OF SESSION, Pre-1839 Productions. James Inglis,  
Edinburgh Merchant, Debt Book, 1767-1775.

A pocket book of 52 leaves summarizing the balances of debtors year by year (as of the beginning of the year), with notation of the account number under which the account is to be found in CS.96/2249, and in an earlier account book apparently no longer surviving. The balances struck in January 1767 include no accounts that are recognizably American. The 1768 balances include one from St. Kitts, a venture and a voyage to Boston, and Robert Gordon of Boston. Those for 1769, 1770, and 1771 appear to report no American debts outstanding, but the 1772 summary includes Robert Hogg of Wilmington, N.C. as having a due account.

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SCOTTISH RECORD OFFICE  
Edinburgh  
West Register House

CS.271/58,979. COURT OF SESSION. Bill Chamber Processes. James Inglis  
v. James Hogg & others, 1773.

Inventory of the Process James Hogg & Assignees agt. James Inglis Jr.  
(Notice that the style in the record citation appears to be stated  
in ad sectam order; since, however, Inglis became the suspender and  
Hogg the charger in the Court of Session, the style has been reversed.)  
This document is a list of 26 documents of which 22 appear to have  
come from the High Court of Admiralty with the appeal, and the remain-  
ing four relate to Inglis' bill of suspension in the Court of Session.  
Includes a borrowing note of 11 Feb 1775 signed by a clerk to one  
of the attorneys in the case. 2 sides

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