BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.
Johnston's Newspaper Office, 1, Eden-quay,
2d October, 1850.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, ONE O'CLOCK.—Sales five or six thousand bales.

LONDON CORN MARKET, MONDAY.—The quantity of wheat fresh up from the neighbouring counties and coastwise was moderate, but the attendance of buyers being thin, sales of both English and foreign proceeded somewhat slowly at the currency of Monday last. Bakers purchased flour cautiously, but neither town-made nor country marks were obtainable to more extent than at the commencement of the week. Fine barley sought prompt sale, but other descriptions moved off slowly. Beans and peas fully as dear. Oats met a moderate inquiry at late rates. No change in other articles.

FUNDS.—Consols for Account, 96¾.
Money, 96¾½.
Exchange—Large and Small, 66s. 3s.
London—Weather gloomy. Birmingham—Do.
Liverpool dito.

THE MONEY MARKET, &c.

LONDON, TUESDAY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.—The settlement of the Account having been arranged, the late buoyant tone of the Share Market is not maintained, but at present the reaction has been small. Great Western are now quoted at 70½ 71; Brighton, 85½ 86; South Western, 115 to 116; Midland 42½ to 43½; York and North Midland, 20½ to 20¾.

The Produce Markets have been extremely buoyant at Rotterdam and Amsterdam. Coffee, sugar, and indigo have each been extensively operated in. The week's review shows that the two former articles are held for a further advance.

TWO O'CLOCK.—There has been no alteration in the tone of the Funds since the opening. Consols keep quiet at 96¾ to 96¾ for Money and 96¾ to 96¾ for Account. Exchequer Bills, 68s. to 66s. prem.

The Railway Market remains rather heavy, at a little decline on the rates of yesterday.

DREADFUL MURDER OF A CLERGYMAN AT FRIMLEY-GREEN.

FRIMLEY, TUESDAY NIGHT.—This usually quiet and sequestered village has been thrown into a state of great alarm and excitement during the past forty-eight hours by the occurrence of a daring burglary, which has unfortunately terminated in the violent death of a venerable and respected clergyman, the Rev. George Edward Hollest, who has held the perpetual curacy of this hamlet during the past seventeen years.

The village of Frimley-grove is situate about one mile and a-half from the Farnborough station of the South-Western Railway, in the centre of the hop country. It consists of not more than forty or fifty straggling houses, and the parsonage house is at the west extremity of the hamlet. It is an old-fashioned brick residence, standing on its own grounds, but not more than one hundred yards removed from other houses on either side. The Rev. Mr. Hollest was a married man, his household consisting of himself, his wife, a man servant, and two maid servants; and on Friday last his two sons, youths of fourteen and fifteen, were at home, having arrived from school the same afternoon, to pass the Michaelmas vacation with their parents. On Friday night the family retired to rest at the usual hour, shortly before eleven o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Hollest slept on the first floor in a commodious bedroom, and the two boys occupied an apartment on the same floor. The man-servant slept at the top of the house, and a room adjoining formed the sleeping apartment of the two maid-servants. It appeared that it was Mr. Hollest's custom, when the children were at home, to leave the door of his bedroom ajar, in order that he might overhear them in the event of their requiring anything, and he seems to have done so on Friday last, when the villains broke into his bedroom and murdered him.

The subjoined proceedings at the coroner's inquest will give our readers the best information that has been elicited on this tragical affair:—

Mr. C. Woods, coroner for the eastern division of the county of Surrey, arrived at Frimley shortly after midday, and as soon as a magisterial inquiry concluded, a jury was impanelled at the White Hart Inn.

The usual oaths having been administered,

After a short address from the coroner, the jury accompanied him to the deceased's late residence, where, having first viewed the body of the unfortunate gentleman, which was lying on a mattress in the room where he received his death-wound, they were conducted to the dining-room.

Mrs. Hollest having been led into the room by her brother-in-law, sank into a chair in a fainting state, and was only revived by the application of powerful stimulants. On recovering herself she stated—On Friday night last I retired to rest about five minutes to eleven o'clock, my husband having gone to bed previously; I was disturbed, I think, about three o'clock on Saturday morning; I heard footsteps in our bedroom; we both jumped up in bed at the same time; I saw two men at the foot of our bed; one of them put his left hand on my feet, and in his right hand he held a pistol, which appeared to be levelled at my husband; the first man was a little taller than the other; the tallest seized Mr. Hollest in the same way, and levelled a pistol at him; as nearly as I can recollect both of them said together that "if we made any noise they would blow our brains out;" that expression was repeated several times; Mr. Hollest at first thought it was our boys playing a trick upon him, and told them to go to bed; I saw at once the terrible reality, and sprang out of the bed on the left hand side to ring a bell, the rope of which hung down at the head of the bed; on my doing so one of the men rushed towards me and pulled me back and knocked me down on the bed, on his broke in my hand; the man continued to press me down on the floor, and held a pistol close to my eyes; while in this position I heard my husband, who had also got out of the bedstead with another man on the other side of the room, and presently afterwards I heard the report of a pistol; I struggled hard with my assailant in order to get round to help my husband; I think the man fancied his comrade was dead, as he gave me a blow, and I at length succeeded in getting round to the fire place, and taking hold of a large hand bell, which I rang as loud as I could; the men at this time left the room, followed by my husband; I ran to the window, and threw the bell out, hoping it would be heard again; while doing so, I heard a gun fired from the lower part of the house, and at the same time observed two men run across the lawn; one of the men turned back and looked at me, and I ran back to the window immediately; I only saw two myself, but Mr. Hollest told me he had seen three distinctly; after I had closed my bedroom window I went to my children's room, and on the landing I met Mr. Hollest coming up stairs; he said to me, "The fellow has shot me," and at the same time showing his wound; the men appeared to me to be dressed in light clothes, and to have their hair stuck out at the sides of their hands for the purpose of disguise; their faces appeared to be covered with linen masks, as I could see holes for their eyes; I heard no rustling of paper, and therefore I think the masks were linen; I suspect two of the men who have been placed before me for identification; I could describe all the doors before retiring to rest, with the exception of the door leading from the kitchen to the staircase, which I had left open for two or three nights previously.

Mr. William Tarrant, surgeon, was next examined. He said—I was sent for about half-past three o'clock on Saturday morning to go and see Mr. Hollest; I found Mr. Hollest in bed; he did not appear to suffer much at that time; he was wearing a white flannel shirt, which was saturated with blood; I examined his abdomen, and found an abrasure of the skin within about an inch of the naval and a little to the right of the medium line of the abdomen; the wound had every appearance of having been caused by a gun or pistol; I considered from the appearances and the direction the foreign body had taken that the wound was mortal, and communicated my unfavourable opinion to the deceased's brother, Mr. William Hollest; I saw deceased frequently after wards and was with him at his death, which took place about 20 minutes to eight o'clock on Sunday evening; he suffered the most excruciating agony, but retained his intellects perfectly within two or three hours of his death; I have no hesitation in stating his death to have been caused by the wounds described.

The Coroner (to the police)—Do I understand that you have any party here who can depose to having seen the three men in custody on this charge in Frimley village on Friday night?

Inspector Hollington—Yes, sir; a young woman in the service of Mr. Mayberry, a surgeon of this place, has already identified two of the men.

The Coroner here desired that the prisoners, who were all in custody down stairs, should be placed in the jury room among other parties, and that the girl alluded to should then be asked if she could point them out.

This was immediately done, and, although the prisoners were each placed at different parts of the room, the girl on entering directly pointed out the two men, Smith and Jones. The third prisoner she could not recognise.

The Coroner (addressing the prisoners) said, he supposed they were aware that a very serious charge was made against them. The last witness had declared that she had seen them in Frimley on Friday night at half-past twelve, and he wished to inform them that they were at liberty to ask her any questions if they chose to do so.

The prisoner Smith said (sharply)—What time does she say she saw me in Frimley?

Coroner—At half-past twelve.

Smith (to witness)—You saw me in the tap-room of the White Hart at half-past twelve on Friday night, did you?

Coroner—Oh, no; the witness does not say so. She says that she saw you in Frimley village.

Smith—Then I can deny it. Excuse me, gentlemen all round, the witness has not spoken the truth. I can bring a respectable publican to prove that I was not in Frimley on Friday.

The Coroner (to the prisoner Jones)—Do you wish to ask the witness any questions?

Jones—No more than that I can bring a witness to prove I was not in Frimley on Friday.

The prisoners having been removed,

The Coroner here directed the court to be cleared of strangers, and, after a few minutes' consultation with the jury, on the doors being re-opened it was announced that the inquiry had been adjourned for a week.

THE TENANT LEAGUE.

GREAT MEETING OF THE COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTERS.)

The meeting of the county Monaghan, for the purpose of promulgating and carrying into effect the principles of the Tenant League, was held in Ballibay on Tuesday. The demonstration was, as it ought to be, a rallying of tenant-right might justly feel proud. The reputation for the manliness of bore the signatures of a large number of the clergy, Catholic, and Presbyterian, influential landowners, professional men, traders, and substantial tenant-farmers of the county, and it was responded to in a manner well worthy of the cause. Those classes were amply represented on the occasion, and the thousands of the tenant-farmers and peasantry, who attended from the several districts of the county, proved by their earnest and enthusiastic demeanour that they deeply felt the great importance of the question which brought them together. On the whole, it was one of the best and most numerously attended and important meetings held in this country for some time.

The meeting was held in a large field adjacent to the town, and commanding a fine view of it and the surrounding country. An extensive platform was erected, and for a considerable time before the meeting was crowded by those who were to take part in the proceedings and other influential persons. Over the front of the platform waved a flag, the colours orange, green, and blue, emblematic of the union which has been formed among men of different creeds and denominations in the effort to obtain justice and protection for the occupiers of the soil. The auspicious appearance of the Catholic and Presbyterian clergymen side by side on the same platform, engaged in a common cause, and in a united struggle for the benefit of all classes and creeds, served to excite the utmost gratification, and to inspire sanguine hopes for the success of a cause which has obtained such advocacy and support.

The day was exceedingly fine. An excellent band was stationed a short distance from the platform, and at intervals played several appropriate airs. Shortly before the proceedings commenced loud cheering announced the arrival of the "Farney men," who to a large number marched up in a firm, compact body, in regular lines, six a breast, and took up a position near the platform. They were chiefly composed of young, able-bodied men. As soon as the members of the council of the League, who had been in deliberation during the morning, were perceived approaching the place of meeting, they were greeted with prolonged and enthusiastic cheering. Among those present were:—Thomas M'Evoy, Gartlan, Hamilton M'Manth, J.P.; T. N. Underwood, Rev. Mr. Tierney, P.P., Rev. David Bell, Presbyterian minister; Rev. Mr. Brennan, P.P.; Rev. J. Carson, P.M., Alexander Pringle, Thomas Montgomery, Esq., Rev. Mr. M'Kenna, C.C.; Edward Murray, William Howard, William Gray, Hugh Armstrong, Rev. Mr. Dongan, C.C.; Rev. Mr. Ford, C.C.; Rev. Mr. Smith, C.C.; John P. Maguire, proprietor Cork Examiner; John Sinclair, Esq., Belfast; Charles G. Duffy, deputation from the Council of the Tenant League; Rev. Denis Hanson, Presbyterian minister; Rev. Daniel G. Brown, do.; Rev. Mr. Ferguson, do.; Rev. James Carson, do.; Rev. Mr. Dobbin, do.; Rev. Mr. Dunlop, do.; Rev. Samuel Brown, do.; William White, Rev. Mr. M'Cluskey, P.P.; Rev. Mr. M'Nally, C.C.; Rev. Mr. Kearney, C.C.; Rev. Samuel Corrie, P.M.; Rev. John Goodwin, P.P.; Rev. Richard Goodwin, C.C.; John J. Hughes, P.L.G.; James M'Cabe, Rev. Mr. Campbell, C.C.; Rev. Mr. Lloyd, C.C.; Charles M'Malon, solicitor; Robert Dixon, James Riddle, David Carson, John Riddle, Robert Greene, John Martin, John Donaldson, Thomas Greene, William Greene; James Anderson, W. Jackson, M. M'Coffey, John and Wm. Dunbar, Wm. Ross, George Brownlee, James Godkin, *Derry Standard*; Rev. J. Duffy, Z. Wallace, *Anglo Celt*; Rev. E. M'Caul, C.C.; Peter Kane, Rev. M. Lennon, C.C.; Rev. Thomas Lennon; James Shannon, Peter Callan, Rev. James Cassidy, Rev. Michael Murphy, Richard Crawford, John Rolston, Daniel Dixon, James Dixon, John Henry, John Quigly, Lewis Devlin, Patrick Devlin, Rev. Thomas Fay, Rev. Mr. Mahon, John M'Manus, William Reid, Rev. P. M'Mahon, Rev. J. Rooney, C.C.; Michael M'Mahon, M.D.; James M. Hoey, Thomas Gartlan, jun.; Doctor Daniel, P. Ward, P.L.G.; Rev. E. Gore, C.C.; Rev. J. M'Donnell, C.C.; Rev. Daniel, M.D.; Michael Finegan, Francis M'Mahon, J. P. Downes, Peter Gartlan, P.L.G.; James O'Hagan, James Ward, P.L.G.; Henry Kierans, H. M'Mahon, &c. &c.

On the motion of Mr. M'Math, seconded by Mr. Hoey, the chair was taken by

THOMAS M'EVOY GARTLAN, Esq., Moynalty, Carrickmacross.

The Chairman having returned thanks for the honour conferred on him, said that they had assembled there that day peaceably and constitutionally to petition the legislature for the redress of grievances of long standing. Their cause was important and holy—important, because the welfare of the entire community depended upon it, and holy because its aim was the most comprehensive charity—to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, and to promote peace and good-will amongst men. Such was the object which they required (cheers). And what was their aim? Simply, that the people might not find it necessary to undertake a pilgrimage across the desert of the western waters to seek what they shall as length find in their native land—happy homes and altars free (great cheering).

The Rev. Samuel Corrie having been requested to act as secretary, came forward and read the following letters of apology from gentlemen who had been requested to attend the meeting:—

"Spiddal, Galway, Sept. 17.

"GENTLEMEN—I have the honour to acknowledge your communication of the 13th instant, which has just reached me.

"Being of opinion that the course taken by the Irish Tenant League has not been calculated to bring about a fair settlement of the differences between landlord and tenant, I must respectfully decline identifying myself with its proceedings, by signing a requisition for a county meeting, to promote the objects of the League.

"I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
"Your most obedient servant,
T. VESEY DAWSON.

"S. Corrie, and J. J. Hughes, Esqrs."

The following letter elicited expressions of disapprobation from the meeting.

"Crawfordsburn, Sept. 26, 1850.

"DEAR SIRS—I regret that circumstances put it out my power to be present at the meeting of the 1st of October, to which you do me the honour to invite me.

"You are pleased to refer in kind terms to the meeting I attended at Ballybay in January, 1847. On that occasion three years' experience of the evils of the present system of the just claims of the landlord and tenant should be founded, and you may rely upon it, that I shall be ever ready to support those principles by all legitimate means in my power.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"WILLIAM SHAKNAGH CRAWFORD.

"To Mr. James Hughes, and Mr. Samuel Corrie."

"Midhurst, 24th Sept., 1850.

"GENTLEMEN—Owing to your letter having been addressed to me at Wolverhampton (with which place I have never been connected by residence or otherwise), and to letters from you forwarded from there to Manchester, and afterwards to London, I have only just received the invitation of the committee of the Central Tenant Right Association to be my power to be present at the meeting of the 1st of October, to which you do me the honour to invite me.

"You are pleased to refer in kind terms to the meeting I attended at Ballybay in January, 1847. On that occasion three years' experience of the evils of the present system of the just claims of the landlord and tenant should be founded, and you may rely upon it, that I shall be ever ready to support those principles by all legitimate means in my power.

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"RICHARD CONDEN.

"Messrs. J. F. Hughes, and Samuel Corrie."

"Castlecombe, Chippenham, Sept. 23, 1850.

"GENTLEMEN—I am deeply sensible of the honour conferred upon me by your request to be a delegate, from the Tenant-Right Committee of the county Monaghan, that I should attend the meeting to be held at Ballibay on the 31st instant, and the following day, and of the obliging terms in which you have conveyed to me the wish of the committee.

"I assure you that, if I believed that my presence would be of real service in promoting what I believe to be the just and righteous object of the meeting, I would not hesitate to break through other engagements, and afford, on this or any other occasion, what aid I could to the council and promoters of the League.

"But I feel convinced that the local agitation of this great question had better be left exclusively to the tenant-farmers of Ireland themselves, and their immediate neighbours and friends, who alone are thoroughly and practically fully launched; and that any efforts in support of the cause, which an English member of parliament may be able to make, had best be reserved for the time when its discussion shall come to be presented in the ordinary mode, in the legislative assembly to which he belongs.

"I think, too, that the parliamentary friends of tenant-right should not commit themselves prematurely to the details of any specific measure, but should reserve to themselves a freedom to accept the best terms that can be eventually obtained—battling earnestly, at all times, for the complete recognition of the great principle—the right of industry to its own remuneration—which, I am sure, is as simple and just, as it is proved value be by his labour, skill, or capital gives to it—a right which constitutes the original and only legitimate foundation of all property in land, because its concession must be the strongest and most powerful incentive to the cultivator to increase the productiveness of his occupation, and thereby augment to the utmost the wealth and prosperity of the country.

"The unlimited and absolute power over the land, and consequently (in a purely agricultural country, such as Ireland), over the sole means of existence for the bulk of its inhabitants, which the law now confers upon, comparatively, a few individuals, is a monstrous and unnatural one, and inconsistent with the well-being of the community, and even with the prosperity of the landlords themselves. This fact, apparent long since to all who had studied the social and economical relations of Ireland, has been rendered more apparent by the conviction of the world by the circumstances of the last five years—during which this unlimited power has been very largely exercised in a manner repugnant to the instinctive feelings of humanity, and subversive of the principles of Christianity and civilization, destructive of the lives and ruinous to the fortunes of millions, and utterly subversive of the objects for which alone any laws and institutions are of right, and, naturally, the safety and welfare of the great bulk of the people.

"To this power then it is absolutely necessary to affix limits. What should be their precise character is a question which further discussion, a wider and more searching inquiry, in the press, and in parliament must hereafter determine. There will, of course, be differences of opinion as to details, even among the warmest friends of the cause. But I argue well of the success of the great movement already displayed by the implicit agitation of the Tenant League for a radical reform of the existing system of land tenure.

"No great legislative improvement has ever been obtained from parliament but by a determined, systematic, and organised demonstration in its support. And while I cannot too earnestly exhort the friends of industry and improvement in Ireland, who are now combining for this great end, to persist within the limits of constitutional agitation, which they have wisely prescribed for themselves, I would as earnestly urge them to persist strenuously and unitedly, without allowing their attention to be for a moment diverted by any other political questions, to forcing upon the consideration of the legislature the expediency of stimulating and invigorating the agricultural industry of Ireland by legally securing to it the full enjoyment of its fruits.

"Apologising for so lengthy a reply to your invitation, and thanking you personally for your part in it,

"I beg to remain, gentlemen, your very obedient and faithful servant,

"G. POULETT SCROPE.

"Messrs. John J. Hughes, and Samuel Corrie, Secretaries to the County Monaghan, Tenant-Right Association."

"3, Blakley Terrace, Sandymount,
September 28, 1850.

"GENTLEMEN—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, inviting me to be one of the General Central Tenant Right Committee of the county Monaghan, to attend a meeting of the Council of the Irish Tenant League, on the 30th instant, and also the great county meeting on the 1st of October.

"It is to me, gentlemen, a subject of painful regret that business of urgent necessity will detain me here for some time, and thereby deprive me of the peculiar pleasure of witnessing a demonstration of the strong feeling which, I know, the tenant-right, equally worthy, I am sure, of the high character of your county, and the grand and all-important cause which you will assemble together to advance.

"The insults, the injuries, the wrongs which have been, and are still exercised, against our oppressed but patient people, are more than sufficient to touch the heart, awaken the sympathies, and enlist the services of any ordinary human creature. But the cleavers, who have fallen before his eyes those ghastly objects, the victims of landlord oppression, whose ears are ever filled with their sad and sickening tales of woe—whose heart bleeds and bleeds again at the recital of each one and varied case of cruelty, oppression, and wrong, by man against his fellow-man, but by Christian against his brother-Christian—whose step is often interrupted by the imaginary presence and wailings of those living spectres that haunt the hearth, because the cruel and unnatural reciprocated between landlord and tenant, often causing wholesale vindictive exterminations, and thereby inflicting misery on the human band, and, strange, too, provoking sanguinary and brutal murders on the other—vices of every species and malignity gaining the ascendancy, and our characteristic virtue itself last following—

"Under these circumstances, gentlemen, the clergyman is not free to act as he pleases. He cannot, in my mind, stand up an idle spectator of the tragic and scandalous scene that is being enacted before his eyes, and feel that he is safely and safe as well as efficacious, just as well as charitable, useful to landlord as well as tenant; but, above all, calculated, in his mind, to stay the torrent of vice which threatens to deluge the moral world with crime, and, consequently, to deal, and will exercise her irresistible influence and compel him to adopt it.

"Such being my convictions and my hopes, I have joined the Tenant-Right League as a high and imperative duty. As yet I have done very little to promote its interests, though you are kind enough to give me a place amongst its most distinguished advocates. Your overrated estimate of my very feeble exertions will, however, induce me, when the future to greater zeal and more useful efforts. In the meantime please to present to the General Central Tenant Right Committee of Monaghan my grateful acknowledgments for the very high honour they have conferred upon me, while to yourselves, gentlemen, for the complimentary sentiments and beautiful language through which it is conveyed, I must ever feel deeply indebted.

"I am, gentlemen, with respect, yours faithfully,

"M. M'QUAIDE, P.P., Killeshandra.

"To Messrs. J. J. Hughes, and Samuel Corrie, Secretaries to the General Central Tenant-Right Committee of the County of Monaghan."

"Cootehill, Sept. 27th, 1850.

"GENTLEMEN—I have the high honour and pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, communicating the wish of the General Central Tenant-Right Committee of the county Monaghan, that I would attend the meeting of the council of the Irish League, to be held on Monday, the 30th inst., and the great county meeting on Tuesday, the 1st Oct. next, at Ballybay.

"I would, indeed, feel a duty incumbent on me to attend both meetings if the state of my health permitted. This duty sedulously and conscientiously I feel, I ought to attend, to assist in devising means to protect them against the oppression and grasping rapacity of landlords and agents, and preserve our fellow-creatures from utter ruin and annihilation.

"In the year 1840 I was a member of the population of this parish (which is divided into three electoral divisions), and again in the year 1849—what think you was the decrease, even in one electoral division (that of Cootehill) during the three years? Exactly 1,600 souls were buried in the grave or obliged to seek in other countries that support which was denied them in their own. It is right to remark that the decrease, during the same period, was not confined to the rural district, and that the population of the town of Cootehill was not included, and a fearful drainage of the bone and sinew of the population of this and the other electoral divisions of this parish, is still rapidly proceeding. Is this will be the landlords gaining by this depopulation? Nothing. Many of those who left the country would pay a fair valuation and more for their holdings if accepted of; but no, they must sold or sacrificed to the speculators, who now pay as high as thirty-five shillings an acre for land capable of producing about eight barrels of oats to the acre. Hence a great many farms have fallen into the hands of the landlords, or were given to tenants as capable of paying rent as those who were evicted. From these instances it is evident that the landlords are unit to fulfil their duties either to their tenants or themselves. Therefore it is clearly our bounden duty to use our best endeavours to put an end to a system ruinous to the country and destructive to the people, and save even the landlords themselves, from the evil consequences of their own inhuman and demented barbarity.

"I remain gentlemen,
"Your faithful servant,
"TERENCE O'REILLY, P.P.,
Drumgoon.

"Samuel Corry, and J. J. Hughes,
Esqrs., Secretaries to the Tenant Right Committee, Ballybay."

The Secretary said that he had received letters from Mr. Wilson Gray and Dr. Gray, who regret they cannot attend, but express the greatest anxiety for the success of the movement.

Rev. William Dobbin, Anaghlone, stated that but for illness in his family he would certainly have attended, and expressed his firm conviction that the success of this present movement is indispensable to the prosperity and peace of this country.

Dr. M'Knight said that he would, with great pleasure, have been with us, but he had endeavoured