

José Caeiro, S. J. [1712-91], *História da Expulsão da Companhia de Jesus das Províncias Ultramarinas da Assistência de Portugal (Séc. XVIII)*, Vol. IV, Lisboa/São Paulo, Editorial Verbo, 2005, p. 286.

Summary: Deportation of Jesuits from Mozambique [1759]

27. The first college we consider is that of Mozambique. Carvalho [marquis of Pombal] had ordered the captain of the flagship, who in 1759 sailed from Lisbon to India, to make a stopover in Mozambique to deliver promptly the letters addressed to Governor Pedro Saldanha de Albuquerque, brother of the Viceroy in India.

These letters contained orders to banish all the Jesuits who lived in those African regions. The orders were not entirely strange to Pedro Saldanha, since before embarking in Lisbon, Carvalho had communicated his plans against the Jesuits both to him and the Viceroy. Therefore in June, soon after receiving the letters, accompanied by an escort, Saldanha attacked the school and arrested its Rector, Fr. Jerónimo de Lemos, and threw him in a dungeon and then in a public jail.

Similarly, accompanied by an armed force, he expelled Fr. Francisco Starione from his house in Cabaceiras; Starione was looking after the Christians there.

I will not refer to the discomforts in the fetid prison which were intolerable even to the slaves themselves. Besides the humiliation suffered in the prison, guards were placed there to spy on the two priests, with orders to report everything they saw; and the two priests were not allowed even to talk to each other. They asked for permission to celebrate Mass which was not granted initially, but later on permission was given on condition that they should celebrate only in the chapel of the fortress and escorted by soldiers.

In addition to these great inconveniences hunger and thirst consumed them for two months; they were then led to the flagship, which was to carry similar calamities to Goa. By the end of September, the ship docked at Goa only to bring to the companions there every kind of humiliation.