

José Caeiro, S. J., *História da Expulsão da Companhia de Jesus das Províncias Ultramarinas da Assistência de Portugal (Séc. XVIII)*, Vol. IV, translation from the Latin from a manuscript of the Archive of the Portuguese Province of the Society of Jesus, pp. 51-53.

On the 19 April [1760], having received holy communion, they bade farewell to that house made famous by examples of great virtue, escorted by armed soldiers they went down to the shore. They boarded some small boats which, under the direction of the judges Ciríaco and Sebastião Francisco Manuel, proceeded towards the ships. They were 122 Jesuits in total. Eighty-three headed towards the admiral's ship [...] the remainder (39) embarked on another smaller ship [...] They were only allowed to take some white clothes which each carried in a small bag. Everything else was left in the college and was sold by public auction at the college entrance. The men were driven into the holds of the two ships and the doors were closed, with sentries posted. Inside it was all dark, the cramped conditions and the heat were almost unbearable. The food was meager: the midday meal consisted of some vegetables, and the evening meal consisted of a piece of salted meat, and water.

They set sail on 21 April. António Brito Ferreira, captain of the admiral's ship, did nothing of which the Jesuits could complain. He used send someone every day to greet the Provincial and the other Jesuits, and to inquire if they needed anything. The Jesuits – even if they were poorly treated – never complained.

The captain happened to learn that they were thirsty. Accordingly he gave order that they be given water in abundance. The sick he always treated with kindness and generosity.

Apart from the orders which with regret he had to follow, Bernardo de Oliveira, the commander of the other ship, did nothing to add to the difficulties of the Jesuits.

On both ships they were forbidden to say mass, but they were allowed to attend mass celebrated by other priests and to receive holy communion when they desired.

During the journey something happened which seemed miraculous. A cabin-boy fell into the sea. The companions, thrown into consternation by the danger the youth was in, turned [in prayer] to St Ignatius, that he might take care of him. While they were lamenting his death, they spotted the victim far off in the midst of the waves. They were able to bring him, safe and sound, aboard the admiral's ship. As a result from that day forward the Jesuits were treated less severely.

Another big miracle was the flock of seagulls flying about the ship, for the sailors well knew that in that area there were no islands nearby on which the birds could land. On 13 June, the feast of Saint Anthony of Lisbon, they entered the mouth of the River Tagus [Lisbon]. On the following night the Jesuits were transferred onto a ship from Genoa [Italy] where their brothers departed from Rio de Janeiro. The remainder of those from Brazil were incarcerated in the prisons near the River Tagus. END