

RETURN of Casualties which occurred at Katikera, on the 4th of June, 1863.

Taranaki, New Zealand.

Number.	Regimental Number.	Rank and Name.	Regiment.	Killed.	Wounded.	Remarks.
1	11	Private Edward Martin ...	57th	K.	...	
2	2063	" John Osborne ...	"	...	W.	Since dead
3	568	" Henry Shipman ...	"	...	W.	Since dead
4	2113	" Patrick Flaherty ...	"	...	W.	Severely
5	2103	" James Evans ...	"	...	W.	Severely
6	3018	" James Deegan ...	"	...	W.	Slightly
7	2189	" Bart. Stagpool ...	"	...	W.	Severely
8	2978	" Michael Fox ...	"	...	W.	Slightly
9	498	" Denis Hurley ...	"	...	W.	Slightly
10	594	" Isaac Morton ...	"	...	W.	Severely
11	3517	" William Wallace ...	70th	...	W.	Severely

JAMES PAUL, Major of Brigade.

*St. Patrick's Redoubt,  
Pontoko, June 4, 1863.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that, in compliance with the instructions received from the Lieutenant-General Commanding, I proceeded this morning with the Regiments, strength as shewn in the margin,\* from St. George's Redoubt at Sataraimaka to attack the fortified posts of the rebel Maories on the opposite bank of the Katikara River. Under cover of three guns, Armstrongs, of Captain Mercer's Battery of the Royal Artillery, three divisions of selected men under the command of Lieutenants Brutton and Waller, and Ensign Duncan, were pushed forward, and crossed a broad and very entangled gully, through which the Katikara runs, and ascended the opposite bank, reforming on the crest of the hill, which they were enabled to gain without opposition, owing to the admirable manner in which Captain Mercer's guns were served, and the precision of their fire.

Her Majesty's ship "Eclipse," having on board his Excellency the Governor, Sir G. Grey, also did good service by the fire of Armstrong shells at the rebel wharres over the heads of the advancing parties. The support of four companies,† under command of Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Logan, followed closely on the attacking parties by the same route. The enemy opened fire on the advance directly they appeared on the level ground, but instead of replying to this fire, the parties, under Lieutenants Brutton and Waller, wheeled to the right, and extending as far as practicable, pushed across the level ground covered with fern, in many places almost impassable, towards the old pah on the crest of the rising ground, on the left of the mouth of the river, as previously arranged, so as to turn the rifle-pits in that position, and open the road leading over the ford at the river's mouth. Although opposed by a considerable number of Maories, these two parties succeeded in driving

the rebels from their position, opening the road, and following the natives a distance of upwards of one mile down the coast, inflicting loss upon the enemy and destroying many of their wharres.

Meanwhile Ensign Duncan had wheeled his party to the left, as also arranged, and supported by the main body under Lieutenant-Colonel Logan, pushed on towards a very strongly entrenched position, on the summit of a rising ground, about 600 yards to the left of where the parties had crossed the river. The enemy opened fire from a great number of rifle-pits constructed on a very commanding point, and from the continuous and double chain of pits surrounding the wharre it was our object to destroy. Nothing daunted by the serious opposition and the heavy fire of the enemy, Ensign Duncan pushed steadily forward, closely followed by the divisions under Captains Shortt and Russell under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel Logan, and supported by Captain Woodall, and Lieutenant Thompson, with the two remaining divisions into which the force was divided. In a few minutes the fire was returned, but finding it of no avail against an almost invisible enemy, concealed in rifle-pits, the whole rushed forwards, and vied with each other in entering the position, jumping over the rifle-pits from which they met with a most determined opposition: the Maories fighting desperately to the last; a hand to hand combat ensued, which was only terminated by the wharres catching fire, and burning many of the Maori defenders in the ruins. Twenty-one Maories were taken out of the rifle-pits killed, three are known to have been burned in the smaller wharre, and four in the larger, and it is believed that several others perished in the flames, which with the stench arising from the consuming flesh prevented any accurate information being obtained: one Maori was picked up dead on the road, and many more, wounded, escaped, and were seen to take refuge and hide themselves in the fern and bush. Thus, in the short space of one hour twenty-two Maories, killed, were brought away in the carts, as many more were wounded and destroyed in the burning wharres, and a complete victory gained over a savage enemy by the bayonet alone; not

\* 57th Regiment—2 field officers, 3 captains, 8 subalterns, 3 staff, 18 serjeants, 9 drummers, 353 rank and file; 70th Regiment—1 serjeant, 9 rank and file.—Total—2 field officers, 3 captains, 8 subalterns, 3 staff, 19 serjeants, 9 drummers, 362 rank and file.

† 200 rank and file.