

waters of the state were occupied by the enemy during the principal part of the war. Their flag could be distinguished almost any time from the capital of the state. The shores were frequently invaded. Several towns were wantonly destroyed. The principal sea port was bombarded by a formidable fleet, and assailed at the same time on land by a regular army. The territory of the state was traversed by the marauding army, which burnt the national capital. Several severe battles were fought; and the citizens were incessantly harrassed by the presence of the enemy, who having command of the waters, could assail or retire at pleasure.

The number of Maryland militia that performed actual service during the late war with Great Britain, was nearly equal to the number furnished by the state of New York—and more than double the number furnished by any state of the union except Virginia and New York. In the year 1813, according to official returns made to the United States War Department, Virginia had at different times, 25,577; Maryland 19,161; New York, 11,347; Ohio, 8,231; and Tennessee, 6,914 militia in actual service—the other states not so many. In 1814, Virginia had 42,395; New York, 35,808; Maryland, 23,320; Pennsylvania, 15,667; Tennessee, 6,987; South

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by the state. At this period, forty-four years after the close of the war, nearly twenty thousand dollars are paid annually from the state treasury in pensions to the surviving revolutionary soldiers of the state, or to their widows.