all county charges were paid by non resident taxes, and a pro-
spect then existed that this law would be repealed. .They,
therefore, advised the immediate erection of a jail, and it was
estimated it could be built for $4,500; that $2,500 would pro-
vide one better for the interests of the county than the existing
system. J. Brown and A. Sackett were appointed to draft a
petition to the legislature which procured on the 20th of Feb.
a law authorizing a tax of $2,500 for erecting a court house and
jail, and Feb. 19, 1808, a further tax of 2,500 was applied for. In
1807, Noadiah Hubbard and Zelotus Harvey were appointed a
committee to meet a similar one from Lewis County, to ascertain
the boundary of the 8 counties. William Smith, Gershom Tuttle
and N. Hubbard, were appointed to build a jail after a plan to be
approved by the board. It was to be 40 by 60 feet, built of
wood, and fronting eastward, and was built in 1807-8, by Wm.
Rice and Joel Mix, after the plans of Wm. Smith. It contained
a jail in the first story, and stood a little south of the present Jail.
On the 30th of Jan. 1808, the superintendents were empowered
"to build a sufficient tower and cupola on the centre of said
building, and cover the dome of said cupola with tin, and so
build the said tower and cupola that it shall be sufficiently
strong and convenient so as to hang a bell, and to erect a sphere
and vane, and also a suitable rod to conduct the lightning from
said building." On the 5th of Oct. 1808, the accounts of the
Court House audited, including extra work and services of com-
mittee, amounted to $4,997.58. Wm. Smith was directed to
purchase the necessary fixtures for the Court House and Jail, at an
estimated cost of $26287.

In 1807 (Aug. 13), the jail liberties were first established, and
deserve mention from the singular manner in which they were
laid out. They covered a small space around the Court House,
and a part of the Public Square, and included most of the houses
in the village, while between these localities, along the sides of
the roads, and sometimes in the centre, were paths, from four to
eight feet wide, with occasional crossings, so that by carefully
observing his route, turning right angles, and keeping himself in
the strict ranges which the court had established, a man might
visit nearly every building in the village; but if the route was
by any accident obstructed by a pile of lumber, a pool of mud,
or a loaded wagon, he must pass over, or through, or under; or
else expose himself to the peril of losing this precarious freedom,
by close imprisonment, and subjecting his bail to prosecution for
the violation of his trust. In several instances, persons were
thus dealt with, where they had inadvertently turned aside from
the straight and narrow path, to which the statutes of that period
allowed the creditor to consign his unfortunate debtor. A map