

Wrapping-paper, twine, &c.	For wrapping-paper, eighty-eight thousand dollars. For twine, sixteen thousand dollars. For office stamps, five thousand dollars. For letter balances, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Blank agents, &c.	For compensation to blank agents and assistants, six thousand five hundred dollars. For office furniture, two thousand dollars. For advertising, thirty-five thousand dollars.
Postage stamps and stamped envelopes, mail-bags and locks, &c.	For postage stamps and stamped envelopes, ninety thousand dollars. For mail depreddations and special agents, sixty thousand dollars. For mail-bags, sixty thousand dollars. For mail locks and keys, ten thousand dollars.
Foreign balances.	For payment of balances due to foreign countries, two hundred thousand dollars.
Miscellaneous.	For miscellaneous payments, two hundred thousand dollars.
Deficiency appropriation, if necessary.	SEC. 2. <i>And be it further enacted</i> , That if the revenues of the Post-Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations of this act, then the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post-Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

APPROVED, March 16, 1864.

March 16, 1864. 1863, ch. 71, § 42. Vol. xii. p. 708. Franking privilege of President and Vice-President.	CHAP. XXXV. — <i>An Act in Addition to an Act to amend the Laws relating to the Post-Office Department, approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.</i> <i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled</i> , That the franking privilege of the President and the Vice-President of the United States shall extend to and cover all mail matter sent from, or directed to, either of them. APPROVED, March 16, 1864.
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March 21, 1864. Territory of Nevada made a state, &c.	CHAP. XXXVI. — <i>An Act to enable the People of Nevada to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the Admission of such State into the Union on an equal Footing with the original States.</i> <i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled</i> , That the inhabitants of that portion of the territory of Nevada included in the boundaries hereinafter designated be, and they are hereby, authorized to form for themselves, out of said territory, a state government, with the name aforesaid, which said state, when formed, shall be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatsoever.
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Boundaries.	SEC. 2. <i>And be it further enacted</i> , That the said state of Nevada shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the thirty-eighth degree of longitude west from Washington with the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude; thence due west along said thirty-seventh degree of north latitude to the eastern boundary line of the state of California; thence in a northwesterly direction along the said eastern boundary line of the state of California to the forty-third degree of longitude west from Washington; thence north along said forty-third degree of west longitude and said eastern boundary line of the state of California to the forty-second degree of north latitude; thence due east along the said forty-second degree of north latitude to a point formed by its intersection with the aforesaid thirty-eighth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due south down said thirty-eighth degree of west longitude to the place of beginning.
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