perfect. The gas now produced is compared below with the medium quality of coal gas, as reported in a paper laid before a committee of the House of Commons, shewing the relative values of gasses.

Single jet burner.	Material employ'd	Specific gravity of gas.	Distance of Candle from shadow. Inches.	Height of Gas flame Inches.	Equal to tallow candles 6 to the lb. and 9 inches long	Gas consumed per hour.
"	Coal	.410	75	4	2.36	1 Cub. foot.
"	Bitumen	.729	52	2½	5.00	1.37 Cub. feet.
"	Bitumen	.720	40	3	15.00	1·50 Cub. feet

Medium of several trials.

The illuminating power of the Kerosene gas is therefore nearly treble that of coal gas; then allow that the bitumen yields more than double the gas of coal, and it will appear obvious that at the lowest calculation one ton of bitumen will supply more light than four tons of common gas coal. This will at once reduce the price of gas three quarters, besides the saving of the freight, time and labor in the handling and manufacture, the value of naptha over coal tar, &c., and the diminished dimensions of the apparatus and fixtures employed.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce of June 17th, 1850.

GESNER' PATENT KEROSENE GAS.—We publish below the analysis of the material of which Dr. Gesner makes his new illuminating Gas, and for the use of which for this purpose, and for a retort adapted to the new manufacture, he has obtained patents in this country and elsewhere.

"I have analyzed a sample of asphaltum for Dr. Gesner, from New-Brunswick, and find it yields as follows:

"Volatile matter, principally bitumen 58.69
"Coke, nearly pure carbon 41.31

100.00

"Signed, JAMES R. CHILTON, *Chemist.*

"*New-York, June* 14, 1850."

Chemical Analysis of Asphaltum from New-Brunswick, by C. T. Jackson, of Boston, March 16th, 1850.

"This substance proved to be a beautiful variety of asphaltum. It is jet black, glossy, and free from smut. It breaks with a broad conchoidal