THE CONSTITUTION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(From the Herald, Feb.)

The progress of Australia has been so remarkable of recent years, that the intelligence from that quarter has ceased to excite profound surprise or creditability. The world is prepared to hear of its having taken a position to a pitch of material prosperity unexampled in the history of colonial enterprise. Whether the mineral resources which they contain may prove a permanent source of wealth, or whether they are doomed to speedy exhaustion, is a question which no one can answer; but of its actual results to those discoveries no doubt can be entertained. Whether the labor market is overstocked, and the agricultural enterprise, are facts notorious and patent to all the world. Their effects upon the political progress of our fellow-subjects in the antipodes are yet to be ascertained, and no controversy has been stirred in New South Wales which may not, therefore, dismiss it at present from our consideration. The controversy at present carried on in New South Wales relates to a question of more practical interest. We have stated that the committee of the Council appointed to draw up the plan of the constitution have recommended that the Upper Chamber should be nominated by the Governor. This proposal has met the least resistance in the colony, who contend that both branches of the Legislature should be elected by the people. Great meetings have been held for the purpose of giving expression to these democratic opinions, and the ultimate decision of the question was postponed until a ample time had been given for discussion and reflection. The council, we may state, affirmed, by a large majority, the recommendation of the committee, so that the opposition to the scheme was confined almost entirely to a party out of doors, who were using every effort to get up such an agitation throughout the colony—a question is abandonment. Should the agitation prove successful, it is impossible to contemplate the results without alarm. An impulse and a triumph would thus be given to the democratic element in the colony, which could not fail materially to weaken its system of checks and balances, and to accelerate the course of the present year, produced a plan, which has been submitted to the colony, and the merits of which have been canvassed with an extraordinary amount of interest. It has been proposed that the Legislature of New South Wales should consist of two chambers, one to be elected by the colonists, and the other to be nominated by the Governor. It is thus the desire of the Council of new Wales to imitate the imperial model; as far as circumstances will permit, and we cannot but commend the prudence of this resolution. The experiment would be made for limitation, not for ever (an answer); but of the actual results of those discoveries no doubt can be entertained. Wherever wheat can be grown at a profit, there must be found a large majority in the colony, which could not fail materially to weaken its system of checks and balances, and to accelerate the course of democratic element