

The party was compelled to plead *instantly*.

INSTANTLY, *adv.* Immediately; without any intervening time; at the moment. Lightning often kills *instantly*.

2. With urgent importunity.

And when they came to Jesus, they besought him *instantly*, saying, that he was worthy for whom he should do this. Luke vii.

3. With diligence and earnestness. Acts xxvi.

INSTAR, *v. t.* [*in* and *star*.] To set or adorn with stars, or with brilliants.

A golden throne *instar'd* with gems. J. Barlow.

INSTA'TE, *v. t.* [*in* and *state*.] To set or place; to establish, as in a rank or condition; as, to *instate* a person in greatness or in favor. South. *Atterbury*.

2. To invest. *Obs.* *Shak.*

INSTA'TED, *pp.* Set or placed.

INSTATING, *pp.* Setting or placing.

INSTAURATION, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. instauratio*, *instaurare*, to renew.]

Renewal; repair; re-establishment; the restoration of a thing to its former state, after decay, lapse or dilapidation.

INSTAURATOR, *n.* One who renews or restores to a former condition. *More.*

INSTEAD, *instead*. [*a* compound of *in* and *stead*, place; but *stead* retains its character of a noun, and is followed by *of*; *instead of*, in the same manner as in the *stead of*.]

In the place or room of.

Let thistles grow *instead of* wheat. Job xxxi.

Absalom made Amasa captain of the host *instead of* Joab. 2 Sam. xvi.

This consideration is *instead of* a thousand arguments. In this use, *instead* may be equivalent to *equal to*.

When *instead* is used without *of* following, there is an ellipsis, or some words are understood.

INSTEET, *v. t.* [*in* and *steet*.] To steep or soak; to trench; to macerate in moisture. *Shak.*

2. To keep under or in water.

INSTEETED, *pp.* Steeped; soaked; drenched; lying under water.

INSTEETING, *pp.* Steeping; soaking.

INSTEP, *n.* [*in* and *step*.] The *instep* of the human foot, is the fore part of the upper side of the foot, near its junction with the leg.

2. The *instep* of a horse, is that part of the hind leg, which reaches from the ham to the pastern-joint. *Encyc.*

INSTIGATE, *v. t.* [*L. instigare*; in and *stige*, inquit, *Gr. σίγειν*, to prick.]

To incite; to set on; to provoke; to urge; used chiefly or wholly in an ill sense; as, to *instigate* one to evil; to *instigate* to a crime.

INSTIGATED, *pp.* Incited or persuaded, as to evil.

INSTIGATING, *pp.* Inciting; tempting to evil.

INSTIGATION, *n.* Incitement, as to evil or wickedness; the act of encouraging to commit a crime or some evil act.

2. Temptation; impulse to evil; as the *instigation* of the devil.

INSTIGATOR, *n.* One who incites another to an evil act; a tempter.

2. That which incites; that which moves persons to commit wickedness.

INSTILL, *v. t.* [*L. instillo*; in and *stillo*, to drop.]

1. To infuse by drops. *Milton.*

2. To infuse slowly, or by small quantities; as, to *instill* good principles into the mind.

INSTILLATION, *n.* [*L. instillatio*.] The act of infusing by drops or by small quantities.

2. The act of infusing slowly into the mind.

3. That which is instilled or infused.

INSTILLED, *pp.* Infused by drops or by slow degrees.

INSTILLER, *n.* He that instills.

INSTILLING, *pp.* Infusing by drops or by slow degrees. *Shak.*

INSTILLMENT, *n.* Any thing instilled. *Shak.*

INSTIMATE, *v. t.* To stimulate; to excite. [*Not used*.]

INSTIMULATING, *pp.* Not stimulating; not exciting vital powers. *Cheyne.*

INSTIMULATION, *n.* [*in* and *stimulation*.]

The act of stimulating, inciting or urging forward.

INSTINCT, *a.* [*L. instinctus*. See the *Noun*.]

Moved; animated; excited; as *instinct* with spirit. *Obs.* *Milton.*

Betulia—*instinct* with life. *Faber.*

INSTINCT, *n.* [*Fr.* *It. instinto*, *instinto*; *Sp.* *Port. instinto*; from *L. instinctus*, inwardly moved; in and *stinguo*, *Gr. σίγειν*, *σείω*.]

See *Distinguish*, *Extinguish*. The sense of the *instinct* is to thrust; hence the compound, *instinctus*, signifies properly, thrust in, infused. See *Instigate*.]

A certain power or disposition of mind by which, independent of all instruction or experience, without deliberation and without having any end in view, animals are unerringly directed to do spontaneously whatever is necessary for the preservation of the individual, or the continuation of the kind. Such, in the human species, is the *instinct* of sucking exerted immediately after birth, and that of insects in depositing their eggs in situations most favorable for hatching. *Encyc.*

Instinct may be defined, the operation of the principle of organized life by the exercise of certain natural powers directed to the present or future good of the individual.

Instinct is the general property of the living principle, or the law of organized life in a state of action. *Good.*

And reason raise o'er *instinct* as you can, In this 'tis *God* directs, in that 'tis man. *Pope.*

INSTINCTED, *a.* Impressed; as an animating power. [*Little used*.] *Bentley.*

INSTINCTING, *n.* *Instinct*. [*Not in use*.] *Elyot.*

INSTINCTIVE, *a.* Prompted by *instinct*; spontaneous; acting without reasoning, deliberation, instruction or experience; determined by natural impulse or propensity.

The propensity of bees to form hexagonal cells for holding their honey and their young, must be *instinctive*.

INSTINCTIVELY, *adv.* By force of *instinct*; without reasoning, instruction or experience; by natural impulse.

INSTITUTE, *v. t.* [*L. instituo*; in and *statuo*, to set.]

1. To establish; to appoint; to enact; to form and prescribe; as, to *institute* laws; to *institute* rules and regulations.

2. To found; to originate and establish; as, to *institute* a new order of nobility; to *institute* a court.

3. To ground or establish in principles; to educate; to instruct; as, to *institute* children in the principles of a science.

4. To begin; to commence; to set in operation; as, to *institute* an inquiry; to *institute* a suit.

5. To invest with the spiritual part of a benefice or the care of souls. *Blackstone.*

INSTITUTE, *n.* [*L. institutum*; *Fr. institut*.]

1. Established law; settled order.

2. Precept; maxim; principle.

To make the Stoic *institutes* thy own. *Dryden.*

3. A book of elements or principles; particularly, a work containing the principles of the Roman law. *Encyc.*

4. In *Scots law*, when a number of persons in succession hold an estate in tail, the first is called the *institute*, the others *substitutes*. *Encyc.*

INSTITUTED, *pp.* Established; appointed; founded; enacted; invested with the care of souls.

INSTITUTING, *pp.* Establishing; founding; enacting; investing with the care of souls.

INSTITUTION, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. institutio*.]

1. The act of establishing.

2. Establishment; that which is appointed, prescribed or founded by authority, and intended to be permanent. Thus we speak of the *institutions* of Moses or Lycurgus. We apply the word *institution* to laws, rites, and ceremonies, which are enjoined by authority as permanent rules of conduct or of government.

3. A system, plan or society established, either by law or by the authority of individuals for promoting any object, public or social. We call a college or an academy, a literary *institution*; a bible society, a benevolent or charitable *institution*; a banking company and an insurance company are commercial *institutions*.

4. A system of the elements or rules of any art or science. *Encyc.*

5. Education; instruction.

His learning was not the effect of precept or *institution*. *Bentley.*

6. The act or ceremony of investing a clerk with the spiritual part of a benefice, by which the care of souls is committed to his charge. *Blackstone.*

INSTITUTIONAL, *a.* Enjoined; instituted by authority. *Elyot. Vocabulary.*

INSTITUTIONARY, *a.* Elemental; containing the first principles or doctrines. *Brown.*

INSTITUTIST, *n.* A writer of institutes or elementary rules and instructions. *Harvey.*

INSTITUTIVE, *a.* That establishes; having power to establish. *Barrow.*

2. Established; depending on institution. *Milton.*

INSTITUTOR, *n.* [*L.*] The person who establishes; one who enacts laws, rites and ceremonies, and enjoins the observance of them.