...every argument has, as portion of its leading principle, a certain principle which cannot be eliminated from its leading principle. Such a principle may be termed a \textit{logical principle}.

An argument whose leading principle contains nothing which can be eliminated is termed a \textit{complete}, in opposition to an \textit{incomplete}, \textit{rhetorical}, or \textit{enthymematic} argument.

Since it can never be requisite that a fact stated should also be implied in order to justify a conclusion, every logical principle considered as a proposition will be found to be quite empty. Considered as regulating the procedure of inference, it is determinate; but considered as expressing truth, it is nothing.

In 1893, Peirce modified the last part of this quote as follows: "Since it can never be requisite that a fact stated should also be implied in order to justify a conclusion, every \textit{logical principle} considered as an assertion will be found to be quite empty. The only thing it really enunciates is a rule of inference; considered as expressing truth, it is nothing." (CP 2.467)

A purely contentless principle. As a logical principle should be.

...a leading principle, which contains no fact not implied or observable in the premisses, is termed a \textit{logical principle}, and the argument it governs is termed a \textit{complete}, in contradistinction to an \textit{incomplete}, argument, or \textit{enthymeme}.

A logical principle is said to be an \textit{empty} or merely formal proposition, because it can add nothing to the premisses of the argument it governs, although it is relevant; so that it implies no fact except such as is presupposed in all discourse...

...a leading principle of maximum abstractness may be termed a \textit{logical principle}.  

Commens: Digital Companion to C. S. Peirce (http://www.commens.org)