First we find flux from Sirius. Using definition of apparent magnitude and knowing it for the Sun we can find

$$F_{sirius} = F_{sun} \cdot 2.512^{m_{sun} - m_{sirius}} = 1361\,\frac{kWt}{m^2} \cdot 2.512^{-26.7-1.4} \approx 1.03 \cdot 10^{-4}\,\frac{kWt}{m^2}$$

We also need temperature of surface of Sirius. From Wikipedia we take it $T = 9940K$. Wien's displacement law tells us that most intense line will be

$$\lambda_{max} T = b, \qquad \lambda_{max} = b/T$$

where $b = 2897768.6 nm \cdot K$, we find that $\lambda_{max} = 291.5nm$ We suppose that 40 percent of light are emitted nearly at this wavelength, with energy

$$E = \hbar\nu = \hbar\frac{\lambda_{max}}{c} = 6.81456 \cdot 10^{-19} J$$

Now we can find number of photon per human eye per second

$$N = \frac{1.03 \cdot 10^{-4}}{0.4 \cdot 6.81456 \cdot 10^{-19}} \cdot 3.14 \cdot (2.5 \cdot 10^{-3})^2 \approx 0.19 \cdot 10^{10}\,\text{photons}$$