The mean for $X_2$ is $n$, so in order to have $X_1 - X_2 > c \sqrt{n}$, we need $X_2 < E[X_2] - \frac{c}{2} \sqrt{n} = (1 - \delta)E[X_2]$ for $\delta = \frac{c}{2\sqrt{n}}$. Plugging this into the Chernoff lower bound, the probability this happens is

$$e^{-\frac{1}{2} \delta^2 E[X_2]} = e^{-c^2/4}.$$  

This can be made smaller than a constant $\varepsilon$ by choosing the undetermined constant $c$ large enough.